FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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DISARMAMENT & SALT

GENEVA COMMITTEE A MAJOR FORUM FOR DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD081115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Oleg Anichkin "International Review": "Disarmament--The Aspiration of the Whole World's Peoples"]

[Text] Ending the arms race and implementing real disarmament is a task of worldwide historic significance. It is known that mankind is forced to spend more than $1 billion on military preparations and to maintain 22 million soldiers. Some 40 percent of all expenditures on scientific research and development to date has been for military purposes; 60 million people are involved in military activity. The continuation of the arms race, if its channels are not closed, is fraught with a growing threat to international peace and security.

The Geneva Disarmament Committee, which resumed work last week, has proved a useful and effective forum for discussing disarmament problems. This resumption of work is an important and significant event, and not only because the committee's activity is devoted to resolving one of today's main problems, but also because the committee is meeting with a new, extended membership. By the decision of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament held last year, the committee includes 35 nonnuclear countries, as well as states possessing nuclear weapons.

For the first time since 1960 France has joined in international talks on disarmament. This decision can only be welcomed: France has finally taken its place on the Geneva committee and does not intend to remain aloof from the discussion of this most important problem.

The nonnuclear states which have taken part in the committee's work have always played a relatively active and, it must be said, useful role in the discussion of disarmament questions in various UN organs and other international forums. A significant contribution has been made by such countries as Cuba, Algeria and Sri Lanka, particularly in their efforts to maintain and strengthen peace within the framework of the nonalinement movement. Growing interest is being shown in the problem of curbing the arms race and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons by Asian and Latin American countries.

Provision was made for the participation of all nuclear states, including China, in the committee's work. It must be said that during the UN General Assembly special session the Chinese representatives did not exclude the possibility of participating in the Geneva committee's work. However, at the end of 1978 they officially refused to participate in the disarmament talks, uttering a number of the standard phrases on hegemonism and the "conspiracy of the superpowers." All this can be more or less reconciled with China's true attitute toward the problems of war and peace. In this connection one may recall the statement by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] last summer, when he said that in our time the main task is "preparing for war." Obviously, the main point is not whether or not the PRC will participate in the committee's work. What is important is whether the PRC will play a constructive or negative role. Until now it has not made a single businesslike proposal, and all its activity has amounted to obstructing efforts aimed at disarmament. Such a policy goes directly against mankind's aspirations.

Achievements in the disarmament sphere are connected to a significant degree with the work of the Geneva committee, which has been and remains one of the main international forums for disarmament talks.

It has accumulated great experience in profound and comprehensive examination of the most complex problems and in elaborating and coordinating multilateral agreements on limiting the arms race. Most of the currently operating multilateral agreements have been elaborated within the framework of the committee in its 16 years of existence. In short, the Geneva Disarmament Committee in its new form has begun its activity with a solid basis of achievements.

The process of political detente has opened up prospects for strengthening general security by means of measures limiting states' armaments. Thanks to the lessening of international tension, it has been possible to come close to resolving the historic task of ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Various interconnected factors and their effect on international relations have laid the foundations for transferring the cause of curbing the arms race to the practical plane.

The Geneva committee has more than once been criticized for its ineffectiveness and slowness in discussing, elaborating and adopting measures on urgent disarmament problems. But in this case effectiveness depends to a great extent on the good will of states and on a favorable climate in international relations, creating conditions of trust between peoples and countries.

Purposeful efforts are now required for a decisive step forward. For statesmen, who bear the responsibility for their countries' life and prosperity, the time has come to fully recognize the real significance of the alternatives facing mankind: Either the arms race will be halted and reversed, and then peaceful principles will at last be irreversibly established in interstate relations, or else matters will come to a new, dangerous brinkmanship with all the accompanying negative consequences for the relaxation of tension.

It is generally acknowledged that all efforts must be directed toward curbing the nuclear arms race. In their recent declaration the Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed their desire to attain this goal, guided by the interests of peace throughout the world, on the basis of strictly observing the principle of nondetriment to both sides' security.

Talks must now begin on ending the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and types and gradually reducing stockpiles, culminating in their complete elimination--this means excluding nuclear weapons from states' arsenals.

This is an extremely complex problem. Talks on this range of questions will take considerable time and work. It is important to put matters on a practical footing. The Geneva committee must begin preparing for talks in which all states possessing nuclear weapons will participate as well as a certain number of nonnuclear countries. The initiative here belongs to the Soviet Union.

A prominent place on the agenda will also be taken by the question of adopting effective measures to strengthen the nonnuclear states' security by means of international agreements. The UN General Assembly, on the Soviet Union's proposal, has already adopted a corresponding draft convention on strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear states, which is now at the Geneva committee's disposal.

Other important problems also await resolution: ending nuclear weapons tests, banning and eliminating chemical weapons, banning the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons, and reducing military budgets. Particular attention must be paid to the draft convention on banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons, which was submitted long ago to the Geneva committee.

The Soviet Union is prepared to hold concrete and businesslike talks and to examine other states' considerations and proposals in a constructive spirit.

In his message of greetings to the Geneva committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the opportunities have now been broadened for comparing views on concrete questions under examination by the committee, for raising constructive ideas, and for selecting proposals which promote progress in ending the arms race.

SEN BAKER'S OPPOSITION TO SALT, 'LINKAGE' POLICY SCORED

LD081431 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 6, 2 Feb 79 p 14 ID

[Article by Mikhail Fedorov under rubric "Bluntness in Response to Bluntness": "'Linkage' Again?"]

[Text] "At present it is essentially impossible to say whether I will be able to support the treaty or not.... I do not intend to vote for this treaty if I am convinced that the Soviet Union, irrespective of the treaty's conditions, will present a worldwide threat to the United States and that the examination of this specific issue--that is, the SALT treaty--in isolation from all other events does not fully accord with our interests." Enigmatically put, vague? A minute's patience, reader. Only a little later Senator H. Baker, answering journalists' questions, made his position completely clear when he attacked J. Carter's administration for mentally dissociating itself, as the senator put it, from "the Soviet Union's misbehavior in Africa, the Near East, Southeast Asia, Cuba and God knows where else" in preparing the SALT agreement.

Howard Baker is a notable figure on the U.S. political scene. He is not only a senator (from Tennessee) but also Republican minority leader. H. Baker's political ambitions go far beyond the walls of the Capitol. The U.S. press regards him as a possible Republican Party presidential candidate for 1980.

Baker recently headed a group of Republican senators visiting the Soviet Union, where he met with Soviet statesmen. The central event of the visit was a talk with L.I. Brezhnev. The Soviet head of state and the U.S. guests discussed many questions of relations between the two countries, including the problem of concluding a new strategic arms limitation agreement. We can therefore understand U.S. interest in Baker's opinion on the prospects for Senate approval of the SALT-II agreement now being prepared.

And so we are dealing with the latest relapse into the "linkage policy" whereby everything without the slightest bearing on it is dragged into the problem of strategic arms limitation. Having been convinced in Moscow that "the Russians are very eager for this treaty," the senator has drawn the erroneous conclusion that in exchange for ratifying the treaty he can obtain political concessions from the Soviet Union.

Those who share Baker's view are entertaining false illusions. They would benefit from a look back over the history of Soviet-U.S. relations to see again that there has never yet been an instance when the Soviet Union has yielded to blackmail.

Soviet people unanimously favor the speediest conclusion and ratification of the SALT-II agreement. We believe that this would promote the smoothing out of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole and substantially improve the prospects of negotiations on other aspects of disarmament. Conversely, frustrating the agreement would signify a resumption of the cold war in its worst form.

But we are seeking an accord advantageous to both states, which does not disrupt the balance of strength between them. If SALT-II must be "linked" with anything, it is with the principle of the sides' parity and equal security. The U.S. supporters of the "linkage" idea should also ponder the fact that, after all, the Soviet Union could also have demanded of the United States a whole series of conditions for signing and ratifying SALT-II. But where would the reciprocal demands have led? Probably to the breakdown of the agreement, which has been in preparation for over 6 years now and which, according to public opinion polls, is favored by 70-80 percent of Americans.

In the near future the U.S. Senate will be faced with an important test when it has to express itself for or against the SALT-II agreement. Baker--a senator who dreams of becoming president--will also have to take this test.

REPUBLICAN PARTY SALT DECISION COINCIDED WITH DENG VISIT

LD081944 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["United States: 'Linkage Tactic' Again?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS---TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

No sooner had the conference of leaders of the Republican Party of the United States ended in Easton, Maryland, than the term "linkage" that some time ago became part of Washington's political lexicon started appearing in pages of the U.S. press again. What is it that the participants in the Easton forum intend to link? It turned out, it is suggested to try to link the U.S.-Soviet offensive arms limitation talks (SALT-2) that are under way now with other questions that have nothing in common with this agreement.

The "linkage" tactic, as is known, is nothing new. At the time when the SALT-2 talks were in the offing, certain circles in Washington that are not interested in detente started rehashing the "thesis" that since the Soviet Union, you see, is clearly interested in signing the strategic arms limitation agreement, it is necessary to try to get from Moscow certain "political concessions" in return for SALT-2. The aim that was sought was twofold: on the one hand, to complicate the course of the talks, and on the other, to try to bring "pressure" on the USSR, to compel it to make such steps that would suit the United States policy. And though there was never a case when the Soviet Union yielded to pressure, not to say blackmail, the relapses of this "tactic", as we see, continue. Such a relapse is the resolution adopted by the conference of prominent leaders of the Republican Party in Easton which urges the Senate to use the debates on the SALT to raise the question of "military and foreign policy relations" between the USA and the USSR in general.

What can be said about this? The Soviet Union, indeed, declares actively and consistently for a speedy conclusion of the SALT-2 agreement, being convinced that such an agreement would promote evening out of Soviet-American relations as a whole, would be of great importance to lowering the level of military confrontation in the world.

But it is also undoubted that the United States, too, is interested in the SALT-2 agreement in no lesser degree than the USSR. It is not accidental that President Carter in his recent State of the Union Message stressed that conclusion and ratification of the SALT-2 agreement is one of "our main task", that this agreement must contribute to the strengthening of the United States security on a long-term basis. The public opinion polls in the United States show that over 70 percent of Americans declare for a speedy conclusion of the SALT-2 agreement. Then what is the aim of those who, contrary to the common sense and logic, wish to present SALT-2 as all but a "concession" from the United States, for which Washington must demand some "additional payment"?

All this is self-evident and there would be no need to talk about this if it were not for one circumstance: The present recourse to the notorious "linkage" tactic coincided in time with the visit to the United States by Vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] who, as is known, used his trip to the United States for rabid attacks on detente, for vicious slander against the USSR, who tried to discredit the U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 talks and to play down their importance. Could it be that some "Chinese fluids" that were being persistently spread by the Beijing [Peking] guest were filling the hall in Easton in which the conference of leaders of the Republican Party of the United States was held?

USSR DELEGATE'S STATEMENT ON RESUMPTION OF TEST BAN TALKS

LD051902 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 5, TASS--The USSR, the USA and Britain resumed talks here today after a working interval in order to draft an agreement on a comprehensive and general ban of nuclear weapons tests.

In connection with the resumption of talks the leader of the Soviet delegation A. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, made the following statement to the press:

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to an early completion of the tripartite talks and the conclusion of an international treaty on a comprehensive and general ban of nuclear weapons tests. As is known, the Soviet Union made a great constructive contribution to the progress of these talks. It came up with initiatives which helped overcome many obstacles on the way to agreement. At the same time it is obvious that attainment of agreement calls for a constructive approach by all negotiators. We express the hope that our Western partners will display such an approach during the forthcoming meetings and that, as a result, it will be possible to take a decisive step toward the goal before us.

U.S., SOVIET SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD071624 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["Talks in Geneva"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 7, TASS--The USSR and the USA delegations at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms had a meeting here today.

TASS NOTES 30-YEAR PROGRESS IN CEMA TRADE

LD091839 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The mutual trade turnover of the CMEA countries increased more than 20-fold during three decades of cooperation. Last year, it exceeded by far 100 billion roubles, according to preliminary figures. Economic relations among the fraternal countries rest on the principles of equality, respect for each other's interests and mutual benefit.

Trade among the fraternal countries is growing much faster than all the other indicators of their economic development. This testifies to the deepening of the process of the international division of labour, specialization and cooperation of production in CMEA states. Thus, in 1977 their trade amounted in absolute figures to 12 billion roubles, which is equal to the total trade done by the CMEA countries in 1959.

Foreign trade within the framework of the community is developing especially fast. Reciprocal deliveries help the CMEA countries supply their needs for basic types of raw and other materials, fuel, machines and equipment, foodstuffs and other goods.

Coming out for just economic relations in the world, the CMEA members broaden considerably their commercial ties with the developing countries which they help build up their national economies. The trade of the CMEA countries with these states has increased more than 30-fold.

The high level of the industrial development of the CMEA countries has helped them increase their trade with the industrialized capitalist states more than 15-fold during three decades.

BREZHNEV GREETS LEP-750 TRANSMISSION LINE WORKERS

LD061455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the collective of the building, assembly, operational staff, planning and design organizations and machine enterprises which took part in the construction of the "Vinnitsa USSR-Albertirsa, Hungarian People's Republic" electric power transmission line. The greetings state:

Dear comrades. I warmly congratulate you on an outstanding labor victory--the commissioning of the interstate 750-volt electric power transmission line which is of great significance for the development of electrification in the CEMA member countries and for the further improvement of their united power grids.

Socialist economic integration has taken another big step forward. The Lep-750 makes it possible to implement on a large scale the transfer of electricity among the fraternal countries and contributes to making the electricity supplies to their national economies more reliable and stable.

This super-powerful electric power transmission line was built by the joint efforts of Soviet and Hungarian builders. Workers, scientists, engineers and technicians created unique equipment. It was particularly important that this electric power line, which is unequaled in Europe, should be built in a short period of time with high-quality building and assembly work.

I would like to thank from the bottom of my heart all those who participated in the construction of the Lep-750 for their truly selfless and creative labor. I am firmly convinced that the collective of the power engineering workers and electric machinebuilders will make every effort and apply all their experience and skills to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and will do everything possible to successfully accomplish the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished everyone good health and further achievements in the work for the good of our motherland.

COMMISSION SESSION ON ORENBURG-USSR GAS PIPELINE OPENS

LD072302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] The fifth extended session of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation in the construction of the Orenburg-USSR western border gas pipeline is in progress in Moscow.

"Opening the session, Comrade Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said that the resources of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were pooled in the creation of this major main pipeline and the Orenburg gas complex. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has highly evaluated the chievements of the international collective."

Katushev on Supplies to CEMA Members

LD070153 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Soviet Prime Minister Konstantin Katushev has said supplies of gas to the East European member-countries of CEMA along the Soyuz carrier will grow by 50 percent this year and will double next year. Konstantin Katushev was speaking in Moscow at a meeting of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation in construction work on a gas pipeline between the southern Ural Mountains and the western border of the country. The 2,750 km pipeline was commissioned last autumn. Taking part in its construction were Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Soviet Union. Every country receives an amount of fuel corresponding to its share in the construction work.

Commission Session Ends

LD080032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The fifth session of the intergovernmental commission on cooperation among the socialist countries in the building of the Orenburg-USSR western border gas pipeline ended today.

Taking part in the work of the session, which was chaired by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were deputy heads of government, heads of ministries and departments and of party organizations, and engineers and workers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. There was a discussion of the results of building on the pipeline and of the tasks of its international collective for this year.

STUDIO NINE COMMENTATORS DISCUSS PRC DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD081423 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Studio Nine program presented by Valentin Zorin, Soviet Radio and Television observer, with Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. Today we are meeting again in Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center to discuss international questions of interest to our viewers. I must say that a large place in the Studio Nine mail has been occupied recently by your letters asking us to discuss various questions connected with China's policies, such as the internal political situation in this country and Beijing's [Peking] relations with various countries.

In particular, the following ask us to discuss these questions: Vasiliy Maksimovich Ivchenko from Kaluga, Comrade Merko from Odessa, Vladimir Dmitrovich Petukhov from Leningrad, Comrade Rudin from Kiev, Comrade Revin from Krasnodar, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Obyakovskiy from Smelyy Village in Sumy Oblast, Comrade Gazum from Dzhambul, Comrade Kalachov from Buy City in Kostroma Oblast, and many other constant viewers of the Studio Nine program. There are many letters and there are even more questions in these letters, and I think it is difficult to mention all the aspects of this great and complicated problem in one program. Today, we will dwell on the questions which occur most frequently in your letters and which are of primary importance.

Relations Established With U.S.

I propose to begin our discussion with an answer to a question in a letter from Comrade Lebedev from Khabarovsk, who writes: Recent times have been marked by a sudden and obvious turn in the foreign policy pursued by Beijing. It seems that Beijing's leaders are reviewing the foreign policy pursued by Mao Zedong [Mao Tsetung]. Leonid Mitrofanovich, what can you say on this question asked by many of our viewers?

[Zamyatin] I would answer this question as follows: The present Beijing leadership is obviously introducing some corrections to its foreign policy as well as to its internal policy. However, one cannot make a general statement that the foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership is changing. If, for example, you consider the frantic anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leadership including the present and former leadership, there is little difference between the two. I would even say that the present leadership has further intensified this frantic anti-Soviet course. When comrades ask in their letters about a change in course, I would say primarily that there really is a certain amount of change, particularly concerning the United States and some other capitalist states. Great activity is particularly noticed now in the development of American-Chinese relations. The comrades know that on 1 January 1979 full diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States. This was preceded by a certain period of preparation for such a step. However, the fact that this was announced so suddenly has put even the allies of the United States in a rather difficult position. Not from the point of view of the fact iself, but of the timing of the announcement, because Carter's administration has for the last years, particularly since 1978, frequently announced in the press definite priorities in U.S. foreign policy. The speeches by the President himself noted that of these priorities the first is the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel on the basis of the Camp David agreements. Second place was awarded to the completion of the SALT negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It was planned to complete these talks probably in January or at the beginning of February, and the document would be ready for signing.

Finally, third place in the President's statements and those made by his closest advisers was the question of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Beijing. They explained why this question was put in third place.

It was primarily because they envisaged a host of difficulties concerning the solution of the Taiwan problem in the United States and in China, because the Chinese have stubbornly insisted on preconditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, which were established in 1972 in the Shanghai Communique as a result of Nixon's visit.

[Zorin] Excuse me, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask primarily why these priorities changed, what the reason was, and what the conditions were for the establishment of these diplomatic relations between Beijing and Washington?

[Zamyatin] The fact that detente was in full progress, that the possibility of concluding disarmament agreements was becoming more tangible and realistic, and the possibility that the SALT agreement might be concluded probably had a definite influence on Beijing's leadership. As you know and as I have already said, it is pursuing a frantic anti-Soviet policy, considering the Soviet Union as its No 1 enemy. It is attempting to wreck detente and any agreements on disarmament and, if possible, wants confrontation between states belonging to different military blocs. Beijing let the United States understand that it is ready to make certain concessions if diplomatic relations are established.

Before answering your question about the concessions granted by Beijing I would like to emphasize one feature quite clearly.

Naturally, the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between states is a question concerning each of the given states as to with whom and when it establishes diplomatic relations. This is not the question we are discussing when we speak now about diplomatic relations between the United States and China. The question is something different: What were the conditions and the situation when these diplomatic relations were established, and what is each side pursuing by establishing these relations? The United States could have established these relations 30 years ago when the PRC was created. But 30 years passed and the United States did not establish these relations. Why was it that 1 January 1979 became the date on which the United States considered it possible to agree urgently to the publication of a document of which even U.S. allies learned only 30 minutes before its release on American television?

It seems that someone in the United States liked the inimical policy of Beijing's leadership toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. That someone discovered the quite frantic--I cannot find another word to describe it--the frantic anti-Sovietism which could be used as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, just as all Beijing's policy can be used. This means that political consequences are involved in the establishment of these diplomatic relations and not in the fact itself.

It is not by chance that on the eve of the establishment of diplomatic relations, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] received a group of American journalists--it was in the middle of December last year--and granted an interview in which he mentioned the idea, mentioned in the American press, that the question of concluding an alliance between China and the United States against the white bear has become pressing. Well, it is clear against whom the Chinese want to conclude an alliance.

The affair has not gone as far as an alliance, but there is talk of closing ranks between the United States and the groups which also oppose detente and adopt a position of anti-Sovietism and talk much of the threat from the Soviet Union, using it to destroy the agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

You asked me under what conditions the Americans and the Chinese have agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations. Well, Beijing has primarily used diplomatic channels and the legation mission--as it then was--in Beijing to inform Washington that it was ready to make certain concessions to the United States concerning the Taiwan question. This was the main question which blocked the establishment of diplomatic relations. Beijing made it understood that it did not oppose a continuation of American and Taiwanese economic, scientific and technical relations, not even the delivery of arms which the United States makes in Taiwan. Beijing made it understood that it would not, in fact, object to U.S. Armed Forces remaining for a certain period on Taiwan even if they will be withdrawn eventually. The sum total of all these hints from Beijing--or rather direct indications of its concessions to the United States--has resulted in the Carter administration changing the sequence of its priorities and grasping this problem--the Chinese problem--making it problem No 1.

Carter is now already considering each of these problems from the viewpoint of what positive results it will have for him in the next election campaign. Although the election campaign is not due until 1980, the President's advisers say that Carter must already begin to collect advantages and have as few drawbacks as possible to enter this election campaign.

Americans believe that this campaign for rapprochement with Beijing and the possibility of using it against the socialist camp--and it is being said openly--could bring some definite advantages for the evaluation of the foreign policy pursued by Carter's administration. I would like to draw our viewers attention to the fact that such a policy, which certain leaders in Western countries want to pursue, relying on Beijing's adventurism and its anti-Soviet principles, is a policy dangerous to the cause of peace. It is not by chance that when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently received American senators and American correspondents from TIME magazine, they asked him about our attitude toward China and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Leonid Ilich replied that plans to use Beijing's regime, which has pent-up energy, as a weapon of NATO policy and to channel its militant aspirations in a direction welcome to NATO, are nothing but presumptuous naivete. It is enough to remember how a similar policy which was pursued in Munich ended for the Western powers at one time. They also agreed to concessions, trying to bring Germany closer to themselves in this way and to channel its aggression against the Soviet Union.

When the senators began to argue that there is nothing evil in the establishment of diplomatic relations and to defend their viewpoint, Leonid Ilich said, and I would like to quote: All this reminds me of a simple story. One man shouts to another: "I have caught a bear," or maybe it is better to say "tiger" in this case. And the other one answers: "Well, bring him here." Our hero answers: "He refuses to go." "Well, then come yourself." "He will not let me go."

Leonid Ilich told the senators that such a thing could happen to them with China. Really, if someone in the United States is attempting to play the Chinese card, the Chinese leadership is not missing the chance to play the American card. They are also doing so.

[Zorin] It must be said that the definite revival of Sino-American relations does certainly not mean that the process of international detente has been seriously undermined. We must not lose our perspective in this case.

U.S.-PRC Economic Relations

I was in the United States quite recently, and I saw that circles, which are very worried about this very irrational and not very farsighted line, are very widespread and influential They criticize those who have exaggerated illusions about the widening of American-Chinese relations and advocate progress in Soviet-American relations in politics and economics. It must be said that now--as you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, have correctly noted--many things are viewed in the United States in light of the presidential elections. Although they are not due until next year, much is considered in this light.

Most observers agree that the fate of President Carter will, in fact, be decided to a considerable extent by the country's economic problems. The economic situation in the United States now is far from cheerful. In this connection there is much talk that the broadening of the Sino-American and American-Chinese trade relations may become a magic wand, that there are a billion potential buyers, and that it can have a beneficial influence on the American economy.

However, it must not be forgotten that dreams of the Chinese market and Chinese raw materials have been nutured by American monopolies for more than 10 years. For example, in 1946 the largest U.S. bank, the California Bank of America, immediately invested $6 billion in Chiang Kai-shek's regime. To all appearances the California and Wall Street bankers believe that the present Beijing leaders will be able to do everything for them that Chiang Kai-shek wanted to do but could not.

At the same time, there are also realistic people among the businessmen who recently expressed the most serious fears about these illusions. I have here one of the most recent issues of the influential U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. This issue publishes an article which begins with what I would call a very categorical statement: American businessmen who hope to quickly earn a fortune from trade with China will be rather disappointed. The magazine then cites the following data: China needs $40-43 billion to pay for foreign technology and equipment, which has already been announced in Beijing. However, according to the magazine, China has neither sufficient reserves of hard currency nor export goods to pay for these purchases. According to American specialists, under the best circumstances China's exports might reach $10-12 billion in the next few years, and the already announced purchases are worth $40-43 billion. The main obstacle to China's modernization and the limitations on its ability to buy the necessary goods in the West, the magazine says, are the present primitive character of China's economic base, which provides no guarantees for the implementation of Beijing's ambitious plans.

This is a rather significant statement at this moment, considering the mood across the ocean. It is a statement which contradicts this euphoria, artificially created by some circles. Since we have one way or another mentioned not only the foreign policy aspects of this problem, but also the internal policy, I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, to answer the numerous viewers who want to know what is happening now in the internal Chinese political arena.

PRC Domestic Policies

[Bovin] The leaders now sitting in Beijing have themselves passed through the chaos and absurdities of the Great Leap and the Cultural Revolution. Whatever their attitudes toward Mao Zedong, to this Great Helmsman, they have to admit that this same Great Helmsman had, in fact, led the country to a dead end and perpetuated its backwardness. This modernization which they presently discuss in China and which they are attempting to implement is impossible. They realize this in Beijing. It is impossible without a rejection of the most odious elements of Maoism and without a return, if you like, to some commonsense.

Let us look at the situation in some sections, the economy, for example. There is now emphasis in the economy on definite improvements in planning, on technical reequipment in industry and on the use of cost-accounting. Articles are published and the language used would have been impossible 5-10 years ago. For example, the latest issue of the HUNGCHI magazine--the November issue--carries an article entitled:

"The Use of Cost-Accounting in the Service of Economic Building." It says: "Since the socialist state still has collective property and a system of distribution according to labor, the relations between goods and money remain. So it is necessary to use the role played by the market." It then says: "At present it is essential to reorganize the system of administration of the economy. What is needed is radical and not superficial reorganization. The principle of reorganization is to use administrative methods less and implement economic means more." Naturally, all of this was impossible not so long ago.

Further, if we consider the cultural sphere, for example, important changes are taking place there. A normal education system has been reestablished, and some books and magazines are published again after a lapse of 10 years. Foreign authors are being translated. This is also understandable because the Beijing authorities understand that without science, without culture and without education there can be no talk of a great China or of a powerful China.

I would like to note that apart from internal needs, all these processes were provoked by the wish to appear, shall we say, more respectable in the sight of the West, in the sight of its Western partners, which is very important for the Chinese at present. For the Chinese the most sensitive question is, of course, the question of the attitude toward Mao Zedong. So far they still burn incense to him in general, and all the crimes committed in the last years are blamed on the gang of four.

At the same time--and it is very characteristic--it is rather transparently hinted that Mao himself could make mistakes. For example, I will read two excerpts from the communique of the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum. It says: The book of worship [kniga poklonstva] and the ossification of the thought in any party, in any state and in any nation make any progress impossible, deprive them of vital forces and lead to the destruction of the party and the state. To demand that any leader of the revolution should be free from shortcomings and mistakes, is to adhere to non-Marxist positions.

It is quite clear what this means. But it is this halfway, contradictory and inconsistent line which, of course, cannot persuade the Chinese themselves. In general China is being drawn and has already been drawn into a period of important changes, and such changes are always connected to the risk of complications, particularly when such a bulky and cumbersome thing like China begins to move. This is understood in Beijing, and this causes the emphasis on stabilization and solidarity in all spheres of public life.

But the state of stabilization is not very good at the moment however. I think that there are three features which undermine this stabilization from inside. Primarily the situation inside the leadership itself cannot be considered stable. As far as I can tell, the Deng Xiaoping group--and this is basically a group of political leaders which suffered during the Cultural Revolution--has managed to occupy firm, if not decisive positions in the leadership of the army. Recently, another group, the Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] group, has obviously suffered losses. For example, Mayor of Beijing Wu De [Wu Teh] was dismissed. Former commander of the Beijing Military District Chen Xilian [Chen Hsi-lien] was pushed away somewhere. Wang Dongxing [Wang Tung-hsing], a very colorful personality who was in charge of public security, seems to have been removed from work and from the leadership.

Another Politburo member and a close friend of Hua Guofeng, Ji Dengkui [Chi Teng-kuei] has been criticized. He was recently responsible for the Chinese legal system. Naturally, Deng Xiaoping has his difficulties, because the people whom he trusts and on whom he believes he can rely are all representatives of the older generation among Chinese figures. Hua Guofeng naturally knows that time is working for him in the present situation, and it seems that it is important for him to hold out somehow for some time. He obviously cannot push out Deng at present, and Deng just as obviously does not want to push him out and provoke a new crisis in the party. Everybody there is tired of these crises. This is the foundation of the temporary compromise which is perceptible at the top, as I believe.

Another source of instability is the party and state cadres in the middle and lower sections, which were formed in the sixties and seventies. They are permeated with this Maoism in its most classic form. It is true that they are being strenuously purged and cleared out, but there are still millions of them. This means millions of obvious or secret opponents of the present course who doubtless spoil the mood for Deng Xiaoping.

The third, and I think very important feature, is the fact that the dissatisfaction of the masses is becoming more obvious. They are demanding radical social and political changes. Even the little we know, such as demonstrations in Beijing, meetings, strikes in many cities and this dadzibao [tatzupao] campaign, all this shows that people are tired of the Maoist political regime and that they do not want to continue to endure deprivations, lawlessness and illegality. Of course, all this poses several difficult and important problems for Beijing.

This is approximately how I see modern China. Much has not yet been made clear there, and much is in the process of being established. However, I come to a conclusion--a very important conclusion from my viewpoint. If this modernization policy in China wins--and it seems this is what will happen--and if this anti-Soviet course remains stable for a long period in Beijing, which Leonid Mitrofanovich has mentioned, then all these changes in China will mean for us the strengthening of our large and serious political opponent, regardless of what they will mean for the Chinese themselves.

All the more so, comrades, because the modernization of the Chinese Army plays an enormous role in the system of these modernizations. This modernization is carried out from very interesting ideological positions. Here are some lines from one of the statements by Chinese Minister of National Defense Xu Xiangqian [Hsu Hsiang-chien]. This is what he says: "We consider that in a society in which classes exist, war is a normal phenomenon in relations between the two worlds. War is the continuation of policy, war is the continuation of peace. A new world war can be postponed but it cannot be avoided." This is the background against which one of the four modernizations is being carried out--it is the modernization of the Chinese Army. Naturally, for us it is all very serious, and we must be serious about it.

Arms Trade With West

[Zorin] Aleksandr Yegeniyevich, you spoke about the army. If you consider the traditional Chinese history, the army there has always played a large role in politics and continues to do so. I think that the problems of arms purchases are connected with this. Obviously, this is done under the influence of army circles. In this connection, I would like to mention the following:

Leonid Mitrofanovich, you have already dwelt on the problem of American-Chinese relations when you spoke about China's foreign policy. I would like you to dwell on the problem of relations between China and NATO countries, all the more so since it is also connected with the problem of mass arms purchases which now seriously concern the international public.

[Zamyatin] I would like to continue Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich's thought about the four modernizations in China. Among the four modernizations being implemented, the main emphasis is on the creation of heavy industry and the production of armaments, and the purchase from the West of technology which would make it possible to produce not only light weapons, not only medium weapons, but offensive weapons.

The second feature is that we must admit that the Chinese are now playing the American card rather well. When Beijing decided to reestablish diplomatic relations and to develop wide ties with the United States--and this process is really in progress now--the Beijing leadership primarily considered the United States as the leading state in the capitalist world in military matters, in military politics and in economic matters. Beijing's leaders considered that if they succeeded in establishing relations with the United States, this would help them to penetrate the Western market, the market connected with arms production. This is one feature.

Another feature is that the Western powers themselves, such as Britain and France, are now nurturing great illusions that they can utilize the Chinese market to penetrate it, to obtain definite commercial profits from it and so improve their economic situation.

Another thesis can be heard, which we frequently hear during conversations. This includes a conversation Comrade Bovin and I had with U.S. senators during which the following thesis was propounded: China is a great power which for a long time could find no outlet to the world association. Now, they say, it wants to enter the world association and so it must not be spurned but must be accepted in this association.

Well, the question is: Who objects to this? It is necessary to help its acceptance in this association, and it is necessary to trade with China. But the main purpose of the trade is not trade in normal goods needed by the Chinese population which suffers from great poverty, hunger and so forth. The goal is to put arms at the top of the trade targets and to equip China with modern arms. Mr Owen, the British foreign secretary, recently said: We intend to trade with China but naturally within the framework of the common economic agreement, within the framework of the general development of political, economic and scientific and technical relations. The arms sale is only one element. But this is not true. They say that when Englishmen dissemble, they primarily do not want to deceive the interlocutor, but want to reassure themselves. However, in this case I think that they delude themselves profoundly if they try to deceive themselves with such formulas. The issue is the sale of certain types of arms to China, which the British call defensive, such as the Harrier vertical take-off fighters. But if, as intended, they are deployed on the Soviet-Chinese border and along the border, then where is the difference between offensive and defensive arms?

There are reports that France conducted talks about the sale of 1,500 engines for Mirage aircraft to China at its request. There was also talk about the sale of Mirage aircraft to China. Is this a reason to say that this is the way for China to enter the association? Their cynicism in these arguments frequently reaches such a stage that Western political leaders with definite views on the matter argue that: If we want to involve China in disarmament talks and other talks, we must give them arms so that they can participate in talks on an equal basis.

I imagine that our viewers will smile at this. But it is true. This has been said by none else than the British foreign secretary, and this argument is unfortunately included in messages from the heads of some Western states, which were received in reply to the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on this question.

Leonid Ilich had sent such messages, and our press has informed our viewers that in the messages sent to Mr Callaghan, the British prime minister, Leonid Ilich said frankly that military deliveries can hardly be included in the framework of normal trade.

It is quite obvious that it is a political question. Arms deliveries cannot be considered without questioning the purpose for which the arms are acquired. Beijing's purposes are well known, and it does not hide them. They are to block detente, to wreck disarmament efforts and to push the world toward a new war. This means that to deliver arms is to contribute to the militarization of China, to complicate international problems and to undermine the proposals for strengthening trust and for disarmament made in the detente process.

When the Soviet Union questions the arms deliveries to China, it primarily shows concern not for today alone, not only to preserve the process of detente, but it is anxious about tomorrow because much depends on how the situation, linked today to the arming of states, including such states as China on the borders of the Soviet Union, will develop.

Occasionally the thesis put forward by Mr Brzezinski is quoted, in which he said approximately the following: If China is sufficiently armed now, the Soviet Union will be obliged to withdraw some of the armaments from Europe, shift them to the Far East to protect its borders against the increase of Chinese armaments, and in this way the military potential of the Soviet Union in Europe will be weakened, which means that the United States will be able to achieve military superiority in Europe without much effort. And this means it could implement its policy from a position of strength.

I think those who expect to be able to play the Chinese card in this way are greatly mistaken. The Soviet Union is following carefully the policy conducted by the United States and its NATO allies concerning the arming of China.

We are certainly coming to various conclusions about the defense of our population, about insuring the security of the Soviet Union, whether on the western or eastern borders, and about the defense of our allies in the Warsaw Pact.

Sino-Japanese Relations

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, when we spoke today about the foreign policy of China in detail, we mentioned American-Chinese relations and Chinese relations with NATO countries. I think the picture would be incomplete if we did not mention briefly Sino-Japanese relations.

[Zamyatin] We have spoken much about the Sino-Japanese agreement already. I would like to add just one comment to what has been written and said on this subject.

This agreement--from the moment of its existence, in this short period--gives reason for concluding that it has contributed no stability to the situation in the Far East or in the countries and states in the region. On the contrary, the Chinese are now trying very actively to use this agreement in connection with the situation in Southeast Asia. The Chinese interpret the clause included in this agreement at their request about so-called hegemony--the clause which the Chinese always direct at the Soviet Union--as referring not to their own policy, which is closer to reality, but to the vagaries of their propaganda representing the Soviet policy to the world as a policy of hegemony and expansion. The Japanese, who agreed on the inclusion of this clause, are now in fact under Chinese pressure, even though they try to interpret this clause in their own way.

Let us consider Southeast Asia. Japan is under Chinese pressure in connection with events in Kampuchea. Japan made certain concessions by ending economic relations with Vietnam.

It is true that the Japanese said that they will follow their own policy but admitted that China is exerting pressure on the basis of this agreement to persuade Japan to take an active part, if only by ending all economic relations with Vietnam. This is the agreement in action. If you add the fact that the Chinese now interpret this agreement as a means of linking it to the American-Japanese agreement, forming a sort of chain--U.S.-Japan-China--building a bastion of imperialist interests in this region. It is not by chance that China supports the maintenance of the U.S. fleet in the Pacific region. It is not by chance that it was China which supported the retaining of U.S. bases on Japanese territory. It is not by chance that the militaristic circles in Japan have utilized this agreement to increase their activity and to increase the arms race in Japan itself.

[Zorin] There must be an economic aspect to the question, as there was in other questions which we discussed. I think there must be certain grounds for political observers to think that the Americans were alarmed to a certain extent by the very great Japanese economic activity, when they comment on the change in priorities by Washington mentioned by Leonid Mitrofanovich. There is reason to believe that the speedy establishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing was caused by the alarm of the Americans at the great economic activity of the Japanese and their desire to monopolize the Chinese market before anyone else. The reluctance to give the Japanese a free hand in the Chinese market must have played a definite role. There is nothing new in this. It is enough to remember the events before the United States entered World War II.

A far from small role was played in this by the desire of some American monopolies to force Japan out of China where it had long been trying to firmly consolidate itself. Years go by and political situations change, but some profound processes of the world policy and economy do not change. It seems that the unchanging and fierce competition between the U.S. and Japanese monopolies for the Chinese markets and sources of raw materials remains among these processes. Some facts showing China's policy of hegemony in Southeast Asia prove that the course of the Western powers--among others, the course to arm China mentioned by Leonid Mitrofanovich today--could, and probably will turn against the interests of these Western countries. I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, to comment on this problem.

[Bovin] You mean about Southeast Asia?

[Zorin] Yes.

Expansion in SE Asia

[Bovin] China has an old tradition here. China has always considered this region as its periphery. It considered itself an imperial monopoly and the Southeast Asian countries as dependent on China. This imperial thinking continues to exist overall.

In 1965 Mao Zedong said the following: We must secure Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. Then he gave his reasons: A region like Southeast Asia is very rich. There are many minerals. It deserves a lot of expense to secure it.

This is excellent logic. In the sixties the Chinese were gambling on the organization of various pro-Maoist underground militaristic groups. The tragic events in Indonesia have shown what this led to, as you know. Now the tactics have changed. Beijing is now gambling on an increase in political pressure on these countries to subject them to its political influence. These widening contacts between Beijing with the East, America, Western Europe and Japan give China a free hand to penetrate this periphery. It might even be profitable for the Americans and the Europeans from their viewpoint to distract China's attention toward this traditionally Chinese region. The following opinion is also well known. The Chinese very actively use the Chinese immigrants in these regions.

It is sufficient to say that about 22.5 million Chinese are living in Southeast Asian countries. At the same time they control up to 80 percent of the internal wholesale and retail trade and up to 40 percent of external trade in several countries. Generally, the capital of these Chinese immigrants, called Huachiao [Overseas Chinese], is evaluated at about $15 billion. The Chinese are now actively using these immigrants in two basic directions, primarily as a reservoir from which they draw foreign exchange: up to $180 million are received in Beijing annually in monetary transfers from these people.

Beijing also uses foreign Chinese to pressure foreign governments. For example, the Chinese foreign minister said about these Huachiao: Let us presume that tens of millions of Chinese immigrants adopt foreign citizenship and then exercise their citizenship rights in their countries while they continue to love warmly their former fatherland. If one Huachiao in 10 years works with 10 local inhabitants and each of these 10 people works with another 10 people, then the result will be hundreds of millions of people. This is how this fifth column is being formed, a fifth column with which Beijing is attempting to penetrate the countries in Southeast Asia.

Do you remember all the recent events in Vietnam? When Beijing became convinced that Vietnam would not follow the Chinese policy and did not intend to submit to Beijing's directives, Beijing used its first lever of pressure and tried to organize economic chaos there with the help of these emigrants from China. The example of Kampuchea is sufficient proof of what happens when Beijing succeeds in establishing a regime in its own image. As if not enough Chinese suffered in the Cultural Revolution, there were additional millions of victims; people killed and tortured to death, new victims as tribute to the great Maoist power.

[Zamyatin] Now that U.S.-Chinese relations have been normalized, the armed forces which were located along the coast near Taiwan, the Taiwan Strait, have now been moved to the Vietnam-China border.

[Zorin] For what purpose?

[Zamyatin] For the purpose of provocations and to pressure Vietnam politically and by military demonstrations. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the press of some Western countries, and the Japanese press in particular, began to publish some remarks saying that the Chinese Armed Forces along the Vietnamese border consist of about 15, some say 20, Chinese divisions, and that it is not excluded that China may carry out a tangible lightning strike somewhere against Vietnam. This is written in the Japanese press. It states in a provocative manner that because of certain circumstances, Hanoi, for example, is quite open now. [as heard] These type of provocative calls are rather dangerous. They are dangerous from all points of view. However, I think that in this case it is the Chinese themselves who disseminate such information to exercise military and political pressure on Vietnam since the Chinese were thrown out of Kampuchea after the popular uprising and the formation of People's Democratic Kampuchea. So now various instigators are thinking of some attack on Vietnamese territory somewhere. These are dangerous thoughts. It must be said immediately that any provocation will be stopped at once, as the Vietnamese comrades write correctly in their reports. It will be stopped without delay. Just as any Chinese provocations against the Vietnamese borderguards are being stopped now.

PRC-Soviet Ties

[Zorin] In concluding our program, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask you to reply to our viewers who want to know about Soviet-Chinese relations. There are many letters on this subject, including the letter from Vladimir Dmitrovich Myagkikh from Kolomna who asks you to tell us without being diplomatic who was responsible for the fact that China adopted an anti-Soviet position.

[Zamyatin] Without being diplomatic, the Chinese leadership has proved with its entire policy that it adopted the anti-Soviet position. Unfortunately, it maintains this anti-Soviet position and because of this, comrades, when we speak about the prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations, it looks as though we will have to live through a long period of aggravation of relations by China against the Soviet Union in view of the campaign and Beijing's propaganda--which is directed by the Beijing leadership. It does not depend on us. Our party and our state have frequently tried to find a way to at least normalize state relations between China and our country. I would particularly like to remind you that the Supreme Soviet Presidium has proposed to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to discuss the possibility of normalizing interstate relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese have frequently repeated that they recognize these principles. However, when the Soviet Union made a concrete proposal, the Chinese rejected it. They hold their army in a state of constant mobilization in various regions of China. They are trying to solve their internal difficulties by mobilizing the population on a war footing so that people will think that there is danger to China from the Soviet Union and that they will calmly accept the privations which the Chinese people experience in their daily life. The people cannot be kept quiet for long by deception. The people understand that the Soviet Union never threatened and does not threaten China.

[Text] The Chinese leaders are now saying through Deng Xiaoping that the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid has now probably become a piece of paper, and it is not excluded that the Chinese side will cancel it in 1980. In any case, these remarks come from the Chinese leadership and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said directly during his recent meeting with American journalists: It looks as though the Chinese are provoking us to break off this agreement. We will not be provoked. This agreement represents the friendship of the Soviet and Chinese people. We have frequently said that we have no territorial claims on China and there are no objective obstacles to the reestablishment of not only good, but even friendly relations, if China's position was more reasonable and peace-loving. This was the answer and this is the policy of our party and our state toward the PRC and its people--the great Chinese people, with which we had ties of friendship and with which we would like to continue to have such ties.

[Zorin] I would like to thank my colleagues for participating in our talk and to thank you, comrade viewers, for your attention. Until our next meeting in Studio Nine. Thank you.

UNITED STATES

'INCONSISTENCY' OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY NOTED IN U.S. JOURNAL

LD082314 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Inconsistent Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, February 8, TASS--The inconsistency of the U.S. present administration's foreign-policy course, hindering a progress of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and hampering the cause of relaxation of international tensions arouses criticism among prominent U.S. public and political figures. They expressed their opinions on the pages of the influential FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal which devoted its latest issue to an analysis of the U.S. foreign policy in the past year.

S. Hoffmann, professor at Harvard University, writes that one of the most noteworthy peculiarities of the U.S. policy in 1978 was its inconsistency and indecision. Washington rushed from one direction to another, bringing about confusion. This, in the scholar's opinion, manifested itself first of all in the attitude towards Soviet-U.S. contacts which he considers the cornerstone of the entire complex of international relations. Thus, on the one hand, as Hoffmann emphasizes, the administration made assurances as to importance of establishing control over armaments, and on the other hand tried to make foreign economic contacts with the USSR and even conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement dependent on Soviet foreign and domestic policies. He points out that such a tactic did not lead to the desired results.

A. Schlesinger, former special assistant to the U.S. President, professor at New York University, writes at the FOREIGN AFFAIRS about the U.S. administration's duel approach to the question of human rights. The United States, while making attacks on socialist countries, at the same time shows a surprising restraint with regards to South Korea, Israel, Nicaragua, and, previously, the shah of Iran. Contrary to facts which are given by many international organisations, the White House did not say a word about the most flagrant violations of human rights in China. The writer of the article emphasises that the apologists of cold war are utterly indifferent to the state of affairs with the observance of human rights in Chile where the junta rules. They, however, are hoping to make use of this question for blocking a new agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

M. Whitman, professor at Pittsburg University, dwells on the economic position of the United States. She points out that the instability of the U.S. economy and the chronic weakness of the U.S. dollar seriously undermined the United States' positions in the world economy and considerably heightened tension in complex economic relations between Western countries.

M. Whitman considers that the U.S. striving to use trade as a foreign-policy instrument and, in particular, the U.S. administration's attempts to use trade for a pressure on the Soviet Union had a negative effect on the U.S. position in the system of world economic relations. Those attempts, however, led to no result. The writer of the article points out that U.S. companies only lost advantageous Soviet orders which went away to other West European firms.

MOSCOW NOTES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA

LD090756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The United States has set off an underground nuclear explosion at a site in the State of Nevada, the second by the United States in 1979.

PRC MUST NOT OVERSTEP 'FORBIDDEN LINE' ON SRV BORDER

ID072309 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 7 Feb 79 ID

["Before the Forbidden Line"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Beijing [Peking] is indulging in a dangerous play with fire on the border with Vietnam," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. Most diverse opinions are voiced about the Beijing leadership's intentions. In the view of the American NEWSWEEK magazine, China's military exercises may turn out to be nothing but bluffing. However the same magazine quotes an expert from the U.S. State Department who believes the strength of the troops concentrated on the border with Vietnam is much greater than is required for a simple demonstration of strength.

Many explain away the brazen actions by the Chinese leaders by chagrin in connection with the unexpected turn of events in Kampuchea. Beijing found itself at a broken trough. Ousted together with the former Kampuchean rulers are also their Chinese advisors. China has sustained a blow and now, don't you see, "the snubbed dragon wants to show its claws." The reasoning of the Western press follows approximately the same pattern. The defeat of the Chinese stooges, the blow dealt against Maoism in Kampuchea, doubtless got Beijing's goat. But it embarked on an open confrontation with Vietnam much earlier, soon after it realized it would be unable to draw the SRV into its orbit.

Beijing wants the capitalist countries which have established normal economic relations with the SRV to sever these ties, goes on the NEW TIMES. The Australian Government which announced a termination of economic cooperation with Vietnam, did a great service to China. The oppositionary leader W. Haden believes this decision to be unreasonable and calls for its revision.

Having fallen for the anti-Vietnam propaganda, some circles in Scandinavian countries also raised the question of stopping aid to the SRV. According to a Storting statement by Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, Oslo intends to honour the agreement signed with Vietnam. A similar statement was made by the Danish foreign minister C. Christophersen. Denmark will not withdraw its assistance to Vietnam, he said.

Hanoi's stand is calm and firm. The Vietnamese people has ample experience in checking those who are fond of all kinds of adventures. It is strong also by the support of its socialist friends, of all progressive forces interested in strengthening peace. International public opinion can do much, by timely warning Beijing, to prevent it from overstepping the forbidden line.

BEIJING USES OVERSEAS CHINESE AS TOOL FOR EXPANSIONISM

ID081417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 4 ID

[A. Serbin article: "Beijing [Peking] and Chinese Emigration"]

[Text] Every large city in Southeast Asia has Chinese districts--"Chinatowns," as they are often called. Their own way of life and their own special relationships among people, frequently resembling a system of mutual protection, reign in the labyrinths of back streets, where the smells of Chinese cooking mingle with the aromas of traditional incense and where a street traders's wretched tray keeps company with an expensive store or the business office of a big bourgeoisie.

These districts, seemingly set into surrounding life, have been created by Chinese emigrants who have left the motherland at various times. In Southeast Asia there are now over 20 million of these people.

Imperial China, which imagined itself to be the center of the universe, had supported this isolation of Chinese communities abroad and relied on them to disseminate the Great Han world outlook. These days Beijing is making a great effort to place Chinese emigration at the service of its great-power aspirations.

A new program for using the Overseas Chinese in the interests of the Beijing leadership's hegemonist policy began to be drawn up on the present Chinese leadership's accession to power. In this connection the Beijing press marked the date 29 September 1977, when Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, declared on receiving a group of Chinese with foreign citizenship: "The question of work among Overseas Chinese must be put on the agenda." A special conference was convened in Beijing on the problems of the Overseas Chinese at the beginning of last year, in which 18 "interested"--as XINHUA [NCNA] put it--central departments and organizations participated. The question of policy toward the Overseas Chinese was later discussed at the National People's Congress session held in February and March 1978. It was also expressed in the Chinese Constitution adopted by the session.

What is the essence of the Beijing leadership's new line regarding the Overseas Chinese? It is, above all, to sharply activate their role in realizing Beijing's great-power course and to tie Chinese emigrant communities more firmly to its policy of putting pressure on near and distant neighbors in Southeast Asia. This is precisely why all Chinese living outside the PRC have been proclaimed by Beijing "members of one big family." To the same end Beijing takes on the commitment to "protect the rights and interests" of those who retain PRC citizenship abroad and does its best to emphasize the "kindred links" with China of persons of Chinese origin who do not retain that citizenship. In point of fact, the Beijing leaders are reaching out their hand to all Chinese outside the PRC, thereby unambiguously assuming the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. In the opinion of the French newspaper LE MATIN, the thesis of "protecting the rights and interests" of Overseas Chinese "could become convenient grounds for invasion."

All this has caused alarm in Southeast Asia. Voices are being raised in alarm in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and other countries in the region with large Chinese communities. Indonesia's MERDEKA has urged resistance to the PRC's new policy, seeing it as a threat of direct interference. REUTER attests that these countries "are observing with alarm how Beijing is trying to establish closer links with 22 million Chinese living abroad."

Of course, far from all of these Chinese are prepared to serve as Beijing's tool. Nonetheless, the alarm being expressed is justified. It is known that by relying on the Chinese minority Beijing has already tried to push Indonesia around, to provoke anti-government riots in Burma and to organize "insurrectional movements" in Malaysia. And many antigovernment groups operating in the region today are under the leadership of persons of Chinese origin. Beijing recruits its agents among the Overseas Chinese and through them actively encourages all kinds of separatist movements.

Deng Xiaoping's visit to Southeast Asia last fall showed that the Beijing hegemonists constantly keep this policy in their arsenal. According to his categorical statements during the visit, the countries of Southeast Asia should now expect Beijing to cease giving support to antigovernment groups carrying out subversive activities in that region.

At the present stage of its subversive work in Southeast Asia Beijing is planning to proceed to broader actions. This notice is served by the PRC leaders' slogans about creating a "united patriotic front of Overseas Chinese" and uniting them in another front--an "antihegemony" front. It is in fact a question of turning Chinese communities into a permanent tool to pressure the domestic and foreign policy of the countries in which they live. Beijing would like to influence the Southeast Asian countries' relations with each other and with other states, raising obstacles to the process of normalizing and strengthening peaceful coexistence in this region.

But the Beijing leadership turns to the Overseas Chinese not only as a tool to implement its great-power foreign policy line. Mobilizing the funds of Overseas Chinese in the name of implementing the "four modernizations" policy, which provides, as is known, for rearmament and a buildup of military might, is becoming another aspect of the use of Chinese emigrants.

The Chinese emigrant milieu is not uniform. Most emigrants are among the exploited. But the Overseas Chinese include many of the big and middle bourgeoisie, who possess considerable funds and corresponding influence. These people own, according to certain figures, total capital of $15 billion, control trade in Southeast Asia to a considerable degree and are active in the industrial and financial spheres. It is links with these circles that interest Beijing above all. "...We also pursue a policy of allying ourselves with those Overseas Chinese who belong to the bourgeoisie," the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY frankly admitted. For Beijing cooperation with this bourgeoisie is an important source of foreign exchange. The PRC leaders are not in the least embarrassed here by the fact that they are thereby participating in exploiting the peoples of Southeast Asia. Special laws assert the right of Overseas Chinese bourgeois to invest capital in Beijing's special investment companies--in return for which they are guaranteed the inviolability of this capital and high profits.

These plans for using the Overseas Chinese for great-power purposes were reaffirmed by Beijing late last December at the all-China conference on the affairs of Chinese emigrants and the second all-China congress of Chinese who have returned from abroad. Speaking there, Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], vice premier of the PRC State Council, declared that all Overseas Chinese regardless of where they live, must "contribute to the implementation of the 'four modernizations.'"

Beijing also pays special attention to the subversive potential of Overseas Chinese capitalists in Southeast Asia. Noting this, MERDEKA wrote: "According to specialists, Chinese businessmen need only a few days to bring the economic systems of Southeast Asian states, primarily Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and, partly, the Philippines, to a state of total collapse."

Seeking to gain footholds in Southeast Asia, to win spheres of influence and to broaden opportunities to pursue their expansionist course, the Beijing leaders are endeavoring to secure U.S. favor.

The question of the Overseas Chinese also apparently figures in Sino-American relations. Thus the U.S. and Chinese secret services operate in the same milieu of the remnants of Kuomintang troops who settled in certain Southeast Asian countries near the Chinese border. The foreign press notes that Beijing has invited on a visit Gen Vang Pao, the CIA agent who headed "special detachments" of the Meo tribe in Laos fighting against patriotic forces.

To judge from press reports, a new sphere of cooperation is being outlined between Beijing and the United States. The Washington POST has written that the Chinese are considering the possibility of using cheap Chinese manpower in joint American-Chinese enterprises. These enterprises, according to Beijing's designs, will appear in Hong Kong in particular. It may be assumed that to arrange such ties Beijing will have recourse to the rich Overseas Chinese who have contacts with U.S. monopolies.

Thus the use of Overseas Chinese occupies a not insignificant place in Beijing's plans for southward expansion. The peoples of Southeast Asia see in the example of Vietnam where this policy leads. In order to mount an anti-Vietnam campaign, to try to influence the independent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and to hinder the creative labor of the Vietnamese people engaged in building socialism, Beijing resorted to false allegations about "persecution" of persons of Chinese origin. After these subversive actions provoked the "departure" of many Overseas Chinese from Vietnam to China, with a view to fueling tension the Beijing authorities set about placing these people, whom they had deceived, along the borders with the SRV and Laos. It is clear now that the slanderous ballyhoo raised by Beijing over the "problem" which it had invented was needed for them to proceed to armed provocations against Vietnam.

Who can guarantee that Beijing will not use similar new campaigns about Overseas Chinese against any other country? For it constantly keeps Southeast Asia in the sights of its great-power interests.

This has been evidenced by its actions in Kampuchea, which the hegemonists tried to turn into a bridgehead for provocations against the independent countries of Indochina and to strengthen their positions in Southeast Asia.

There has recently been a growing desire to develop cooperation among all countries in Southeast Asia, to organize political, economic and cultural relations and to turn the region into a zone of peace. Beijing's hegemonist intrigues, including its use of Overseas Chinese for its own purposes, run counter to these positive processes.

POLAND'S WOJTASZEK VISITS TBILISI, MEETS SHEVARDNADZE

LD082230 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, Moscow 8 Feb, PAP--On February 8, the last day of the visit paid by the Polish minister of foreign affairs to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet Government, Emil Wojtaszek stayed in Tbilisi where he was received by alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze.

On the same day Minister Wojtaszek left Tbilisi for Poland via Moscow.

Departs Moscow 8 Feb

[LD082227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On 8 February Emil Wojtaszek, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, left Moscow for home. He was accompanied to the airport by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials. The results of the visit by Emil Wojtaszek to the Soviet Union will appear in a joint report [soobshcheniye] which is being published in the press.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD061850 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, February 6, TASS--A public meeting was held here today to mark the 31st anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Noted at the meeting was the fruitful development of Soviet-Romanian relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation. It was stressed that owing to the implementation of accords reached at summit level cooperation between the two countries is constantly deepening and now encompasses virtually all fields of political, economic and public life.

END OF SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED

LD072143 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The exercises of troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, code-named "Friendship-79", ended on February 7. The exercises were held on Czechoslovakia's territory in the area of Plzen, Ceske Budejovice, Hradec Kralove, Ceska Lipa.

The aims set to the exercises were reached. The troops which took part in the exercises are returning to their permanent quarters.

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD051626 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS--Marko Orlandic, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the USSR, has arrived here.

EFFORTS TO REINTEGRATE FRANCE INTO NATO MILITARY SCORED

LD081511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Capt 1st Class V. Pustov article under rubric 'The Reader Requests Information': "NATO and France"]

[Text] Lt Yu. Medvedev, Reserve Maj F. Shelomkov and other KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reader ask us to tell them what status France--which withdrew from the North Atlantic alliance military organization--now holds in that bloc.

NATO was created under pressure from and under the leadership of Washington in 1949--at the height of the cold war. Then a hasty start was made to throwing together the military organization of this imperialist bloc--the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, the Atlantic and the English Channel.

France, despite the resolute protests of a number of French political parties and social organizations, became a member of the North Atlantic alliance from the day it was established. A considerable part of its army, air force and navy became part of the NATO Allied Forces in Europe, which are headed by an American general. Moreover, under secret agreements the bloc's main headquarters, the staff of the Allied Forces Supreme Command and many NATO or, to be more accurate, American military garrisons were established on French territory. Bases, weapons and ammunition dumps and lines of communication, including an oil pipeline along which fuel from the English Channel ports was supplied to American troops in the FRG, were created there.

NATO is the biggest imperialist military bloc and membership is fraught with the risk of its members being involved in dangerous aggressive adventures. This became increasingly obvious as American imperialism, which is dominant in NATO, embarked on aggressive actions now in one, now in another region of the world. French people, alarmed by the country's intensifying military-political dependence on the United States and NATO, also saw for themselves the utter bankruptcy of the myth of the "Soviet threat" with the aid of which Washington kept the West European allies under its influence. The movement advocating that the country pursue an independent foreign policy line, and normalize relations and develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR and other European socialist countries increased in France.

Finally these persistent demands were reflected in President de Gaulle's decision in 1966 aimed at defending France's sovereignty and security. "At a time when the prospect of a world war over [iz-za] Europe is evaporating--at least to some extent," General de Gaulle declared at the time, "other conflicts in which America is involved are arising in other parts of the globe. That was the case some time ago in Korea, yesterday in Cuba and today in Vietnam. Because of the notorious escalation, these conflicts may become big enough to lead to a general war. In that case Europe, whose strategy within the NATO context is America's strategy, would find itself automatically involved--involved in a struggle even if Europe itself did not want this. That would also happen to France if its territory, its lines of communication, some of its armed forces, a whole series of its air bases and particular ports continue to be incorporated in the system of American command."

According to President de Gaulle's decision, France withdrew from the NATO military organization. The French Armed Forces were no longer subordinate to the Atlantic command. "In general and on the whole," President de Gaulle declared, "it is a question of restoring normal sovereignty over everything that is really French in any way: soil, skies, sea and armed forces."

All these steps, which accorded not only with France's national interests but also with the interests of normalizing the situation on the European Continent and of the relaxation of international tension as a whole, were greeted with approval among the French people and received due recognition from the peace-loving public of other countries.

However, even at the time French progressive circles noted the inadequacy and less than total consistency of the measures aimed at defending the country's national independence and security. France remained a member of the North Atlantic alliance, retaining its seat on the political organs. Moreover, it was announced at the time in Paris that if the North Atlantic alliance was involved in a military conflict and France deemed it ncessary, the country's armed forces could once again be placed under the authority of the NATO supreme command. France retained its liaison missions within the NATO military staffs and its armed forces participate in certain maneuvers and exercises held under the aegis of the NATO command.

In the last few years those influential forces which are striving to insure France's return to the NATO integrated military system with all ensuing consequences have become appreciably more active. For instance, statements that "The French Armed Forces are NATO's reserve in Europe" can be heard.

Of course, these remarks evoke an approving response in NATO headquarters and Washington. Thus, citing the remarks of high-ranking figures in NATO headquarters in Brussels, D. Middleton, the American military commentator of some repute, writes in the New York TIMES: "Cooperation in holding maneuvers and in planning between the French Army and NATO forces in West Europe and the Mediterranean is becoming increasingly close."

It is now possible to hear across the ocean categorical judgments regarding France's supposed specific intentions within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance. For instance, not so long ago R. Komer, U.S. Defense Department adviser on NATO affairs, announced France's wish to participate in the bloc's expensive program envisaging the purchase of American "spies in the sky"--aircraft for an early warning and control system (AWACS). It should be noted that in this instance hopes were mistaken for reality. France refused to join in NATO's AWACS system, citing its official withdrawal from the bloc's military organization.

Fundamental importance attaches to this decision, since it testifies to France's reluctance to be drawn into the NATO integrated military system. In this connection French statesmen have repeatedly declared that France's defense policy is characterized by continuity and that France has no intention of rescinding President de Gaulle's decision on withdrawal from the Atlantic military organization. "We still firmly intend not to return to the NATO integrated military organization," French Prime Minister R. Barre declared at the American Club in Paris. In an interview with West Germany's DIE WELT President V. Giscard d'Estaing has also stated that France certainly has no intention of changing its attitude toward the North Atlantic alliance military organization.

As has already been noted, France withdrew from the NATO integrated military system in order to retain full decisionmaking freedom in the event of a military conflict. According to AFP, French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet reaffirmed France's special position within the NATO framework at the recent NATO Council session in Brussels. And the following is one of the basic theses determining this position: France's desire to continue cooperation with its allies within the limits of the basic orientations defined by it, namely the independence of its nuclear forces and decisionmaking freedom with respect to the use of its armed forces. [paragraph continues]

However, judging by appearances, the NATO politicians and strategists are not very inclined to take this position into account. According to the selfsame Middleton, military officials at the bloc's headquarters "state perfectly unambiguously that France would give NATO complete support in the event of war."

The attempts to draw France into increasingly active military cooperation with the NATO bloc in which the United States still sets the tone are causing serious concern and alarm among broad circles of the French public. France's future and national interests, these circles stress, can be insured not within the framework of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc but by strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty and consolidating friendship and cooperation with all European countries.

TASS REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR SPANISH ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

LD071608 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, February 7, TASS--A campaign of preparations for the March 1 extraordinary parliamentary elections opens in Spain officially today. About 100 parties and organizations, which nominated a total of almost 9,000 candidates for 558 seats in both chambers of the Spanish Cortes, are joining the drive for the right to be represented in the supreme legislative body of the country. The main contest, local political commentators believe, will be between the Democratic Center Union, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Spain and the Spanish Democratic Confederation, which affiliates the People's Alliance, the Liberal Civil Action, the Progressist Democratic Party and a number of other organizations.

The position of every one of these organizations, its weight in the political life of the country predetermined the tactics of conducting the election campaign.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, for instance, criticising the government's activities, promises, if it wins the elections, to resolve such pressing problems as unemployment and terrorism.

The Communist Party of Spain, preparing for the elections, proceeds from the need of creating prerequisites for the further consolidation of democracy in the country. The Communist Party of Spain does not claim to be the ruling party, but its desire is that its participation in the work of parliament should promote consolidation of democracy and solution of pressing social problems. According to the results of the public opinion poll, more preferable chances are those of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party which runs ahead of its nearest rival--the Democratic Center Union by almost three per cent. They are followed by the Communist Party of Spain.

TOLSTIKOV APPOINTED AS AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS

LD080959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vasiliy Sergeyevich Tolstikov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Aleksandr Iosifovich Romanov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands in connection with a transfer to other work.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

Massive Pro-Bazargan Demonstrations

LD081908 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Iran: Decisive Try-out"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, February 8, TASS--Mass demonstrations in support of the provisional Bazargan government are under way in the whole of Iran today. Not less than three million demonstrators came out into the streets of Tehran alone, demanding once again immediate resignation of the shah-appointed Bakhtiar cabinet, elimination of the monarch system and the proclamation of a republic. News agencies point out that uniformed servicemen openly participated in the demonstration today for the first time. A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports that more than a thousand military pilots and air force ground service personnel marched in one of the columns of demonstrators in Tehran streets.

A telegram from a group of officers from the Bandar-Abbas military base was sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni and Bazargan. They declared their loyalty to the provisional government. Similar telegrams also come from state employees, workers, peasants, representatives of intelligentsia, clergymen. The UPI news agency reports that the supporters of the provisional government already fully control the situation in Qom, Esfahan, Shiraz and many other towns.

The newspaper New York TIMES writes today that a powerful wave of support for the Bazargan government threatens to sweep away the Bakhtiar government. THE FINANCIAL TIMES also believes that the official government of Iran is seemingly close to downfall. Meanwhile, the newspaper points out that Bazargan is not in a hurry to form his cabinet, trying to avoid a confrontation with the army.

Speaking at a press conference in Tehran today, Bakhtiar asserted that his government alone is allegedly "legitimate." He also said he was not going to resign. He said he was ready to enter into negotiations with Bazargan to discuss possibilities of establishing "cooperation." Moreover, he assured that his government had already established contacts with Bazargan's entourage. Representatives of the provisional government have officially turned down reports of any contacts between Bakhtiar and Bazargan.

Meanwhile, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Iran, General Qarabaghi has said that the army should, as before, "defend the constitution and the legitimate government." He, thus, reaffirmed that the army top lineup intended to come out for preservation of the monarchy regime.

The Italian weekly PANORAMA writes in this connection: "To avoid a confrontation with the army Ayatollah Khomeyni has made an attempt to enter into negotiations with the most moderate generals." Another Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO points to the United States sinister role in Iranian events. "Ayatollah Khomeyni's close supporters fear that the Americans could use in Iran the so-called 'Chilean tactics,'" the weekly writes. "The essence of this tactics is to let Khomeyni to come to power and then to harm him in every way until the army's interference seemed necessary to eliminate the chaos, allegedly caused by the republican system."

Movement Assuming Anti-U.S. Character

LD081915 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Rostam Hasanzadeh commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 27 years ago--that is, on 9 February 1952--U.S. Information Service offices were closed on orders from the Iranian Government of that day. Our commentator, Rostam Hasanzadeh, writes:

The older and middle-aged Iranian generations probably recall very well why the government of Dr Mosaddeq did this. As we know, at that time the widespread people's movement to deliver Iran from the policy of plunder and domination of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company engulfed the whole country. About 1 year before the U.S. Information Service offices were closed--that is, on 15 March 1951--the Majlis had announced its decision to nationalize the country's oil industry. An overwhelming majority of the Iranian people expressed complete satisfaction and happiness over this move. But imperialist propaganda waged a slanderous and vindictive hullabaloo against Iran and the country's patriotic movement and against the National Front, which was the vanguard of this movement. U.S. Information Service offices in Iran also actively joined in this anti-Iranian hullabaloo.

The course of events following these developments, and even before them, clearly show that interference in Iran's internal affairs is a constant U.S. policy toward your country. To prove this, suffice it to recall the antinational coup in Iran initiated by the CIA. As a result of this coup, the legal government of Dr Mosaddeq fell. Today also the United States will not take its hands off Iran and is feverishly trying to (?paralyze) the people's movement. Imperialism is again employing tested devices, namely blackmail, threats and (?intimidation). Large units of U.S. air and naval forces have been deployed in areas close to Iran. According to news agency reports, representatives of the U.S. special services, including riot experts, have filled the American Embassy in Tehran. Turner, the director of the CIA, recently admitted that the agency is actively operating in Iran. The American magazine COUNTERSPY, exposing the nature of this activity, says the CIA, along with U.S. military intelligence, is preparing a coup in Iran. The objective of this coup is clear: U.S. imperialism wants Iran to continue to remain a subservient agent implementing its commands. The Iranian people are fully aware of these facts and are not prepared in any way to come to terms with the menial role that Washington has in mind for them and for your homeland. For this reason, the universal movement of the Iranian people for a better and more worthy life has openly assumed an anti-American character.

Islamic Movement Becoming Political

LD081335 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 6, 2 Feb 79 pp 12-13 LD

[TASS correspondent M. Krutikhin report for NOVOYE VREMYA: "Iran: Flowers Amid the Bloodshed"]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 29 January--To this day much remains uncertain in the present political situation in Iran. Thus, it is hard to assess at present how far the polarization in the army--the regime's main bulwark--has advanced. The fact that this polarization is underway, and actively underway at that, is borne out by facts like demonstrations by some officers and by privileged categories of troops like the air force and navy, who have been making political demands in support of the people's struggle. Desertion, soldiers' fraternization with demonstrators and frequent refusals to fire on unarmed people--all this attests to far-reaching processes taking place within the armed forces.

On the other hand the opposition front is also far from homogeneous. Progressive figures are calling for maximum cohesion and for unity among all detachments of the movement. The very harsh suppression of any manifestations of political freethinking during the long years of tyranny has led to a situation in which parties, although they have emerged in enormous numbers in recent months, have few members, are not popular, and are inactive. These parties, including a once-powerful association such as the National Front, it is believed here, have been unable to join the vanguard of the movement and arm the masses with clear-cut slogans and goals. The revolutionary process in Iran has therefore acquired a religious coloring. The Muslim clergy which opposed the shah's regime and came out for democratic freedoms and proclamation of an "Islamic republic," whose real complexion still remains rather vague, emerged to head the working masses long deprived of any opportunity for political education and organization.

While the overt activity of monarchy's supporters is concentrated on the armed suppression of the revolutionary process, their clandestine activity--also, incidentally, conducted according to a U.S. scenario--is aimed at splitting the opposition ranks. It cannot be said that these attempts are always unsuccessful. During the 19 January demonstrations involving many thousands of people some Muslim figures urged the demonstrators to restrict themselves exclusively to "nonpolitical" slogans. Experienced provocateurs sometimes succeed in stoking hostility and provoking clashes between the Islamic groupings and leftwing forces. But life itself is prompting the clergy to return again and again to political slogans. When you have joined the vanguard of a revolutionary people it is hard to remain apolitical. Yet the majority of the regime's opponents still regard securing firm unity among the people's forces as the basic task.

This is particularly important at a time when Iran is on the threshold of a new turn of events. News has just been received that it is planned to open Tehran airport and that Khomeyni intends to return to the country. But reaction and its patrons across the Atlantic do not intend to retreat without a fight. People here do not rule out the possibility of an attempt at a bloody coup like Pinochet's or of a protracted civil war.

Article Recalls Mosaddeq Period

LD081625 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI observer Yu. Volkov article: "Iran: 25 Years Ago and Today"]

[Excerpt] Outwardly the present situation in Iran is quite reminiscent of the situation 25 years ago. Widespread popular disturbances, a halt to oil extraction, the shah's departure, resistance to opposition demands for the elimination of the existing regime and the establishment of a democratic system. Like that time, cries can be heard about the "communist threat." Moreover, Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar began his rule in the country with statements of an openly anticommunist and even anti-Soviet nature. The purpose of such statements is absolutely clear. Using the hackneyed bugbear of the "communist danger," the present government, by all appearances, is trying to prepare the ground for a broad attack on the opposition movement. The more so since American General Robert Huyser, CIA agents and tens of thousands of American advisers are awaiting a suitable moment to directly interfere in the country's internal affairs.

However, behind the apparent similarity between present-day events and events of 1953 lies a completely different distribution of forces. The Iranian working class is participating widely in the national democratic movement. All strata of the population have risen to the struggle to eliminate the regime, including the middle bourgeoisie and even certain representatives of the haute bourgeoisie. An important role is played in the struggle by the Iranian National Front, which unites the country's intelligentsia. A significant place is occupied in the national democratic movement by the Muslim priesthood.

Reports are emanating from Tehran that at present the Bakhtiar cabinet has neither authority nor any real power. The process of creating people's local administration organs is spreading in Iran's cities and countryside, and detachments are being formed entrusted with maintaining order in population centers. In certain state institutions and enterprises employees and workers do not recognize the Bakhtiar government. Here social councils [obshchestvennyye sovety] and plant committees are being created.

The sharply anti-imperialist orientation of the national democratic movement in Iran must be particularly noted. The Washington administration's open support for the shah's regime and the present government, as well as U.S. military threats and flagrant interference by American intelligence and other services in Iranian affairs, are provoking the most acute criticism.

The Tehran newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, commenting on the so-called "American concept of defending U.S. interests in the Third World," wrote that communism is used in most cases as a bugbear to justify to the American people this or that interference in other countries' internal affairs or even direct intervention. The fact is, the newspaper stresses, that no liberal regime will cooperate with the Americans in turning its own country into a U.S. economic colony. In Iran 25 years ago, the newspaper concludes, the United States helped to overthrow the Mosaddeq government, but it has now come up against a people's revolution.

U.S. Intervention Plans Futile

LD081315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Article by A. Petrov: "According to the Will of the People"]

[Text] Leader of the national democratic and religious opposition Khomeyni has announced the creation of a new authority in Iran. He has instructed Bazargan to head a provisional government whose main task is to convert the Iranian state system into a republic system. And it is stressed that the new government, established on the basis of the people's will "in accordance with the laws of the Shariat," is not a token "shadow cabinet." It actually intends to govern the country and to prepare elections to a parliament which will draft a new constitution and submit it to a national referendum.

The proclamation of the provisional government in Iran reflects the opposition's determination to crush the last bastion of the former antipopular regime, to radically revamp the internal political structure and to bring the country's foreign policy course into line with national interests. In fact, it is scarcely correct to call the Shah's opponents the opposition now. They now constitute the overwhelming majority of the nation, represent the most diverse strata of the population, and are actually determining the course of life in the country.

This movement of many millions of people is opposed by the Bakhtiar government and the army elite who rely on the shah's guard, which is dedicated to the monarchy, the special forces and the punitive organs.

The resistance of these forces to the will of the overwhelming majority would scarcely last long were it not for the extensive and ostentatious support from outside, from the imperialist powers, above all the United States.

Brazenly interfering in Iranian affairs, the United States is shuffling the cards, as it were, in the search for various ways and means of solving the crisis. Some of them are "approved," others are rejected as "not meeting American interests." Foreign plans involve supplying Iran with weapons, specialists and advisers. The entire arsenal of methods known to the CIA has been brought into play in order to undermine, split and discredit the people's movement. This includes organizing "military parades" in the presence of journalists (there were no other spectators), blockading airports, inciting provocateurs posing as "leftists" who have come "from abroad" and the main trump card--force, bullets and grenades. It looks as if the Iranian special services are for the moment entirely under American command. The New York TIMES and other American press organs write that practically all the army's actions are undertaken with the knowledge and blessing of the United States and on the recommendation of the specialists and instructors who have come from the states.

In recent days the United States has displayed "flexibility," although keeping a military coup up its sleeve in case of emergency. "American officials have begin to ponder an Iranian government which would not be under Khomeyni's direct control," the Washington POST writes. It is assumed that there will be neither a republic nor a monarchy. The main thing is that the new power should remain pro-American or nearly so.

But if events take a different turn, if the Iranian people are not happy with the role allocated them by the Washington scenario writers, what then? The United States prefers not to be specific, although it does not conceal the fact that it intends to "act."

In the "crisis headquarters" which sits almost continuously in the United States there are hotheads who want vigorous action taken before the decisive hour comes. Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who during his recent stay in the United States gave the Americans recommendations on how to conduct foreign policy, considered that his advice would be appropriate in this case too. Echoing the "hawks," he called for "the most serious consideration of the Iran question and more effective measures to help achieve a settlement of the Iranian problem." These "effective measures" to suppress the nationwide protest movement have already cost the Iranian people 85,000 lives.

The question being asked in the United States at the moment is "what caused the explosion of anti-American feelings in Iran?" A very valid question. However, in answering it Washington politicians look everywhere for scapegoats, even at Moscow Radio; everywhere but the places they should be looking: the Pentagon, the CIA, the State Department, in short, Washington itself. LE MONDE has enumerated the reasons for the Iranian crisis, including "the occupation of Iran by 40,000 American advisers, the subordination of the army to foreign tutelage, the reorientation of the economy to serve others' interests, the liquidation of the sovereignty and of the age-old culture of the Iranian people."

The people and they alone have the right to decide their own destiny, the right to decide whether the system and government existing in the country is legal or illegal. It alone has the final say in deciding whether the power in the country is "constitutional." This is the right of the people and the prerogative of their representatives.

TASS ON RATIONALE FOR DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S MIDEAST VISIT

LD090036 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Seeking To Keep Influence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, February 8, TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt is arousing concern in Arab countries. The press draws attention to the fact that the Pentagon chief is to make such a tour for the first time, and that it will take (?place) in the conditions of an increase in U.S. activity in the Near and Middle East. The Harold Brown mission has been prepared by the U.S. military, political and diplomatic circles for about a year. It is closely connected with U.S. attempts to carry through a widely publicised but dragged-out separate Egyptian-Israel settlement and with its striving to keep its influence, jeopardised by the developments in Iran, in this strategically important part of the world.

The U.S. press does not conceal that Harold Brown's Middle East tour must serve first of all to ensure (?U.S.) strategic plans. The New York TIMES with reference to statements by spokesmen of the Washington administration, writes with cynical frankness about the U.S. defense secretary's intention to discourage a number of Arab leaders from tackling all-Arab problems including Mideast settlement matters. His task is not only to persuade the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Jordan into changing their positions in favour of supporting the Camp David accords, but also to ensure an enhancement of the military and diplomatic role of Saudi Arabia in the name of protection of U.S. interests.

The familiar style of Washington diplomacy also manifests itself during the preparation of the visit. As usual in such cases, the USA intimidates countries which it chooses for the protection of the interests of U.S. and Western monopolies, with a mythical Soviet threat. This is why the Arab-Israeli alliance which the U.S. defense secretary intends to promote during his tour of a number of Middle East countries is being given an overtly anticommunist trend.

Beirut, February 8, TASS--Harold Brown's visit to the Middle East is prompted first of all by the U.S. desire to close the gap in the U.S. strategy in the region as a result of the Iranian events which put in jeopardy U.S. military political and economic interests, writes the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHAAB. The USA (?is afraid) lest the events in Iran should have an impact on the Persian Gulf countries and Somalia, the newspaper points out. Therefore the U.S. defense secretary during his visit will try to knock together a new military alliance whose membership will be offered to Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan.

NEW MIDEAST TALKS WILL MEAN MORE EGYPTIAN CONCESSIONS

LD090135 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Resumption of the Separate Talks at Camp David"]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the United States has invited Egypt and Israel for a new round of talks at Camp David. This round will be held at the foreign minister level. Egypt, most probably, will be represented by its prime minister, as President as-Sadat has so far failed to find a suitable person for the post of foreign minister. Washington is still waiting for Tel Aviv and Cairo's official agreement to take part in the talks. Such agreement has been voiced in various past statements by Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Political observers point out Washington's insistence on speeding up the legal formulation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. The reason for this insistence is the current events in Iran. Washington is very much afraid that the current events in Iran will create unsatisfactory reflections in neighboring countries, and will lead to further deterioration in the positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

This is why Washington is trying, through activating the process of formulating the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, to achieve two aims. The first of these two aims is to eliminate the problems, while the second is to actively use not only Israel but also Egypt to protect its interests in the Middle East. This is particularly so because the Egyptian leadership has persistently offered itself to perform the role of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East, thus replacing the shah's regime.

Why is it that both Egypt and Israel intend to start fresh talks at Camp David. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, tried more than once in his speech at the People's Assembly to portray the matter as if his country were still defending the Palestinians and Arab interests, and was still honoring its commitments towards the special agreement on the [word indistinct] of the defense of the Arab countries. But what is actually happening? Cairo is trying to portray the issue relating to so-called self-administrative rule on the West Bank and the Gaza sector as being a step on the road toward realizing the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination. The falsehood of such allegations are shown by the words of Mr Elias (Shifani), ex-professor at Princeton University in the United States. He said that Israel is trying to set up for the Palestinians a Bantustan which it can later liquidate.

It is noteworthy that the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians is utterly rejected by the PLO and by those who attended the Baghdad Arab summit conference. There is yet another question, and that is the question of Egypt's commitments to agreements on Arab joint defense. BBC radio said that Egypt is moving its forces from the line of confrontation with Israel to the Libyan border. These actions by Cairo, according to the BBC, show that Cairo does not envisage danger from Israel. In other words, Cairo is not thinking of joint defense with all the Arabs against continued Israeli aggression.

The Israeli rulers, meanwhile, are reiterating that they are prepared to sign the treaty with Egypt, but in a form proposed by Washington only. This means that those taking part in the Camp David talks will be demanding more concessions from Cairo so as to compel it to come to complete capitulation.

ARAB NATIONS DISMISS RECONCILIATION CALL BY EGYPT'S KHALIL

LD080052 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Cairo leadership has embarked on a maneuver toward countries of the Baghdad Arab summit conference. Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, speaking at the end of the debate in the People's Assembly, proposed to these countries beginning a dialog toward reconciliation. This reconciliation, according to his conviction, must be achieved on the basis that the Arab countries recognize the Camp David agreements as a framework for peace in the Middle East. Mustafa Khalil alleged that moving toward Cairo's positions will help the Arab countries reach a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East dispute.

It must be said that the differences between Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries arose following condemnation by these countries of Cairo's stand on the issues of a settlement in the Middle East. This stand is in fact [words indistinct] the U.S. attempts to achieve a separate deal between Israel and the Arab countries [words indistinct] to solve the crisis outside its framework. [words indistinct]

As to the fate of the other Arab territories usurped by Israel, occupation in practice is becoming firmly entrenched. [words indistinct] This followed by amendments from Cairo proposing the so-called linkage of establishing Egyptian-Israeli relations with an imaginary settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. The Egyptian leaders are trying to create the impression of a settlement by phases at a time when as a first phase [words indistinct] of the Egyptian case and after that the Palestinian case and so forth. But there is nothing to link between the Cairo amendments and work toward a comprehensive settlement. Cairo is not changing its attitude ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state and ignoring the support by the Baghdad summit conference for these rights. In these circumstances the proposal of the Egyptian leadership to the Arab countries for reconciliation on the basis of recognizing the Camp David agreements can only be considered an invitation for capitulation to the aggressor and his protectors.

It appears that it was not by accident that this invitation was made following the conclusion of the unsuccessful mediation mission carried out by Alfred Atherton, the the special American envoy. It showed the initiators of separate deals the futility of their attempts to achieve their aims amid conditions of isolation which Egypt is experiencing in the Arab arena. It is for this very reason that the United States and its collaborators, as observers point out, are increasing their activities following Atherton's mission with a view to drawing the other Arab countries to the policy of capitulation. Saudi Arabia is a target for special pressures in this connection. What angers Washington, as the New York TIMES said, is that Saudis, as it seems, are adopting the stand of nonintervention and it is likely that they have turned from the position of tacit support over the visit of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem to open displeasure. Moreover Jordan's stand does not please Washington.

It is obvious that the idea being put forward by Mustafa Khalil for strengthening Arab unity on the basis of the Camp David agreements are aimed first and foremost at exerting pressure on this very Arab country. It is also aimed at firmly establishing Cairo as the leader of the Arab movement on the road to capitulation. But members of the Baghdad conference never intend to follow this road. The Jordanian sovereign, King Husayn, points out that the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks depends on the ability of Cairo to abandon its (?separate) path. King Husayn said it is essential, in the interest of Egypt and all other countries, to realize that the Arab world is one family and that Egypt is not the shepherd of the rest of the flock that will move willingly in any direction pointed out.

USSR, PDRY SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

ID051450 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 5 Feb 79 ID

[Excerpt] The visit of a Soviet economic delegation to the PDRY has ended. A protocol was signed on expanding economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union is to provide the PDRY assistance in the development of higher and vocational education.

CHADLY BENDJEDID ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ALGERIA

ID082127 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 8 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Algiers, February 8, TASS--It has been officially announced here that General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria Chadly Bendjedid has been elected to the presidency of the Algerian Popular Democratic Republic. He collected 94.2 percent of the total votes in the course of the elections held on February 7.

Chadly Bendjedid was born in 1929 into a peasant family. He took an active part in the armed struggle for the country's independence. After the proclamation of Algeria's independence Chadly Bendjedid held a number of key posts in the armed forces. He was commander of the Fifth Military Region (1962-64) and commander of the Second Military Region (1964 till now). In the period of Houari Boumediene's illness and after his death he was acting coordinator of the armed forces within the framework of the Revolutionary Council.

Brezhnev Congratulatory Message

ID081846 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 8 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent to Comrade Chadly Bendjedid, secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, a telegram which reads:

Please accept my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. I wish you and all the friendly people of Algeria great success in solving the task of ensuring further the social, economic and cultural development of the country in its march on the path toward a new socialist society. I express my conviction that your activity as president will help to strengthen and develop traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Algeria in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and that of the cohesiveness of the ranks of all forces struggling against imperialism and reaction and for peace, national independence and social progress.

CONSERVATIVE FORCES AGGRAVATING SITUATION IN BEIRUT

ID090958 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 8 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Beirut, February 8, TASS--The conservative forces of Lebanon continue their attempts to aggravate the situation in the capital and other parts of the country. Last night separatist units repeatedly provoked armed clashes with the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. Fighting with the use of mortars, grenade launchers and heavy machine guns was witnessed in the Beirut districts of Chevrolet, Dikwanih, Furn ash-Shubbak, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah. A tense situation also prevails in the area of the sea terminal and the former trade center, where the rightwing continue erecting barricades. The port workers have not reported to work for the third day now for fear of an outburst of armed (?outrages) in that area.

The Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of the country has made a statement, demanding that the authorities should clarify their stand towards the situation obtaining in the south of Lebanon and called for eviction from the Lebanese Army of Haddad and other traitors for their collaboration with Israel.

ARTICLE LAUDS RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN USSR-TURKISH RELATIONS

LD081653 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 6, 2 Feb 79 p 27 LD

[V. Bubnov article: "The USSR and Turkey: Policy of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] In our day the diverse cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey has become a determining factor in mutual relations. This can clearly be seen in comparison with the situation prevailing only 10 to 15 years ago, for instance.

Here is just one such example. In May 1968 an Aeroflot aircraft made the first scheduled flight on the Moscow-Ankara-Moscow route. At first flights were under capacity. The passenger problem was so acute that some skeptics, clearly deliberately, hastened to declare it totally insoluble and even predicted the closure of the route. But soon aircraft began to fly with full loads and, although as a rule there are two flights weekly, the number of would-be passengers clearly exceeds the number of seats available. This is not surprising. With the development of political, trade, economic and cultural ties, with the radical change in the atmosphere of Soviet-Turkish relations and with the strengthening of mutual trust there has been a sharp increase in two-way air traffic. The passenger contingent is varied: from ministers to trade union delegations, from businessmen to scientists, cultural figures and sportsmen, from parliamentarians to tourists.

Important political actions such as the 1972 adoption of the declaration on the principles of good-neighborly relations and the signing, during the visit paid to our country last year by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit, of the political document on principles of good-neighborly and friendly cooperation have been important contributions to the development of Soviet-Turkish relations. These have also exerted a stimulating influence on the course of trade and economic cooperation.

Trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Turkey reached R139 million in 1977. At the end of 1978 a 3-year trade agreement was signed in Moscow providing for a considerable increase in Soviet-Turkish trade. The implementation of this important document, which for the first time placed trade on a long-term footing, the Turkish newspaper CUMHURIYET wrote, marks a qualitative new stage in economic cooperation. It is notable that the Turkish Government, according to its representatives, has compiled its next 5-year plan with this agreement in mind.

Major industrial projects installed with Soviet aid are operating successfully in Turkey. They include the Seydisehir aluminum complex, an oil refinery near Izmir, an enterprise in Artvin for producing wood fiberboard, and the Iskenderun metallurgical plant--the largest in the Near and Middle East.

Prime Minister B. Ecevit has stressed that all these projects have made a notable contribution to the country's industrialization. The fruits of good-neighborliness are evident to many Turkish workers and employees who have found work at projects being constructed under the system of cooperation between the two countries. Here is what the author of these lines was told by a worker at the Iskenderun metallurgical plant: "For me this plant is not only a benefactor and a dear home. It has given me the most important thing--it has rid me of the need to seek work abroad, as many of our unemployed are forced to do, traveling to foreign countries in the search of any opporutnity for work. And another thing. We have seen Soviet people, specialists, actually working next to us. They are wonderfully industrious, conscientious and modest guys, always ready to come to your aid in word and deed. The country which sent us such sons cannot nurture malevolent feelings toward Turkey." [paragraph continues]

This statement is typical of feelings in Turkey today. Those who have tried to curb the natural process of the neighboring peoples' rapprochement have spread lies in referring to the Turks' alleged "traditional prejudice." Here too life has had something important to say. It transpires that what is involved is not "traditional prejudice" but the policy pursued by certain Turkish circles. It was merely necessary to steer a course toward cooperation with the Soviet Union for the myth to collapse--in the same way, indeed, as the myth of the nonexistent "threat from the north."

There are also many other signs of these beneficial changes. Let me cite here the joint work just completed by Soviet and Turkish cinematographers on a movie entitled "Legend of Love," based on a well-known oriental fable. In brief, whatever sphere of mutual relations between the two neighboring countries you take today, it is becoming increasingly clear that cooperation not only accords with their vital interests but also serves the cause of peace.

TURKISH PAPER SCORES WESTERN ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON TURKEY

LD031320 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["On Shackling Terms"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ankara, February 3, TASS--The United States and other capitalist countries seek to take advantage of difficulties of Turkey's economy in order to bring political and economic pressure on it, writes the Turkish newspaper DUNYA. After the recent meetings of leaders of the United States, Britain, France and FRG in Guadeloupe, experts of these countries worked out a programme of "shoring up" Turkey's economy. This programme advances a number of shackling terms on which economic support can be given to Turkey, specifically, demands guaranteeing advantages for private capital, easy terms for multinational monopolies, liquidation of the state sector.

The author of the commentary compares the demands advanced by the West with the conditions into which the Ottoman Empire was put in the period of its disintegration. Because of its astronomic debts it actually went under complete control of imperialist states. The International Monetary Fund, the commentary says, gives to Turkey meagre credits and loans and strictly conrols fulfilment of its terms by Turkey. Such international financial organizations as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the commission of experts of the four countries bring chaos into Turkey's financial system and open the road to constant foreign interference. Such a state of affairs causes profound concern of the Turkish public, the newspaper writes.

KOMMUNIST CARRIES GREEK CP OFFICIAL'S ARTICLE ON PARTY

LD021148 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Upholding National Independence and Democracy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--"In the course of the whole of its heroic activity, the Communist Party of Greece has always marched in the vanguard of the working class and has been loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Greece CC, writes in the KOMMUNIST journal of the CPSU CC. "Throughout the sixty years of its existence, the Communist Party of Greece has centered its attention on the three of our country's most important, fundamental problems: the liberation of Greece from imperialist dependence and the gaining of national independence; democracy, the defence of the rights of the working people of Greece and ensuring conditions for social progress and flourishing of our country," he writes.

"The 60 years of our party's revolutionary activity have borne out the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, the indisputable truth that Leninism accords with the revolutionary demands of our times, being the Marxism of modern items."

"The party more than doubled the number of its deputies at the parliamentary elections of 1977. The Communist Party of Greece scored even greater successes at the recent municipal elections, which were a major victory for the democratic forces. At present, 32 mayors are Communists (eight Communist mayors were elected in 1975), and the party considerably increased the number of municipal councilmen in many industrial cities.

"Over the period of 1974-1978, major steps were undertaken in the field of party construction. Many new members joined the party, progress has been made in the establishment of party organisations in big cities, industrial centres and in the countryside. We are making great efforts for increasing the number of party members and cadres from among the industrial workers, those who come from the working class."

"The Communist Party of Greece attaches great significance to organising working class actions in a united front with the other working people and our party's cooperation with other progressive and democratic forces on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Our party has fought and continues to fight against any hegemonic and splitter activity and concepts."

AKEL SECRETARY URGES UNITY BETWEEN GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOTS

LD050956 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, February 3, TASS--The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) calls for restoration of mutual trust between the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus and to pooling the efforts of all Cypriots in the struggle against foreign interference into the country's affairs.

International imperialism, which has been and remains the common enemy of Greeks and Turks of Cyprus has unfortunately managed to drive a wedge into the people of Cyprus and to divide them into two communities, said General Secretary of AKEL Ezekias Papaioannou in his television appearance addressed to the population of the Turkish community. The development of the situation in the country and around the Cyprus issue prompts the need of restoration of the earlier existing fraternal relations between the communities. Solution of internal aspects of the Cyprus issue can be found through intercommunal negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, without any foreign interference. The beginning should be made from what unites but not disunites the two communities, Ezekias Papaioannou said.

The AKEL secretary general has called for the development of contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots at all levels and for cutting short any manifestations of hatred and enmity between them. He emphasized that the present economic and other problems of the working people of the Turkish community can be resolved only in close cooperation with Greek Cypriots in a united state of Cyprus. On behalf of the AKEL Party, Ezekias Papaioannou has urged the Greek and Turkish Cypriots for joint struggle for a united, independent, non-aligned state in which all Cypriots will live in conditions of peace, friendship and cooperation.

ETHIOPIA APPLYING SOCIALIST ANSWER TO NATIONALITIES QUESTION

LD080845 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 26 Jan 79 pp 26-28 LD

[Article by G. Galperin: "The Eritrean Problem--Facts and Fabrications"]

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia's Armed Forces have inflicted a serious defeat on the separatists in the province of Eritrea. But the hotbed of tension which has albernately smoldered and flared up for 17 years has still not been extinguished. The Eritrean problem is still used by the enemies of the Ethiopian revolution in the struggle against this country's progressive forces and to destabilize the situation in the Red Sea region and in Africa as a whole.

Eritrea (from the Greek "erythraios"--"red"--the name that ancient Greeks and Romans gave to the seas that wash Arabia) occupies the northeast part of Ethiopia. In the early 1880's these areas were annexed by Italy. In 1935 Eritrea was the base for the Italian fascists forces' offensive against Ethiopia. In 1941-1952 Eritrea was under the control of a British military administration. In 1952 the fifth UN General Assembly session decided that it should be united with Ethiopia on a federation basis and in 1962 it became the country's 14th province.

The Italian colonialists tried their utmost to weaken the traditional historical links between Eritrea and the central regions of Ethiopia. The cultivation of separatist feelings in Eritrea was stepped up particularly during the British military administration. The British authorities set Christian against Moslem, townsman against nomad, and one nationality against another. They had plans for adding a substantial part of Eritrea to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The Eritrean problem became much worse after the federation was set up in 1952. This was aggravated by the discriminatory and essentially colonialist policy of the Haile Selassie I regime toward the local population. By the start of the seventies Eritrea had been almost completely farmed out to foreign capital, corrupt high officials and U.S. military and intelligence services. The Pentagon had one of its biggest foreign radio complexes there and controlled the naval base at the port of Massawa. The leading industrial sectors, the major plantations and ranches belonged to Italian and Israeli companies. All the people in top administrative and army posts had close links with the feudal bureaucratic elite and the imperial house. The conditions were ideal for a rapid growth of separatist feelings and organizations.

A Flimsy Concept

In 1961 the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) was created from various separatist, including emigre, groupings. It began to carry out sabotage and terrorist actions. In 1971 the Popular Liberation Forces group (ELF-PLF) broke away from it. It was headed by the extremely slippery politicker 'Usman Saleh Sabeh. Later another separatist organization--the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF)--was formed. The remaining elements of the ELF began to call themselves the Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC).

The sole "theoretical" thesis of the separatists and their foreign mentors--the existence of an "Eritrean" and even "Eritrean Arab nation"--holds no water at all. "Eritrea" is not a national concept; it is a purely geographical and administrative concept developed by the Italian colonialists as late as the end of the last century. The same applies to the concept of "Eritreans."

The population is a conglomeration of at least 10 nationalities and tribal communities belonging not only to various language groups but also to various races. Some of them live entirely on the territory of Eritrea, others also live in neighboring provinces and in Sudan. Hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Eritrea live in the other 13 Ethiopian provinces. Nowhere in Ethiopia is there such variety in the religious composition of the population.

Researchers believe that intra-Eritrean economic, historic and cultural ties are in no way stronger than the province's ties with the rest of Ethiopia.

Finally, the population of Eritrea, like Ethiopia as a whole, is characterized by the coexistence of different socioeconomic structures--from tribal to capitalist and incipient socialist. It is no secret that the process of forming nations on the basis of large nationalities is only just beginning in Africa, and the number of nationalities on the continent is much greater than the number of states. Therefore, talk about the existence of an "Eritrean nation" has no scientific basis and is primarily intended for propaganda use.

It would be futile to try to ascertain what the separatists' integral political program is--essentially, there is none. Only one aim is clear: secession from Ethiopia, secession at all costs. In this case the reference by some separatist leaders to the Marxist-Leninist thesis about the right of nations to self-determination even to the point of secession are utterly without foundation. In the first place, scientific socialism gives established nations, not conglomerates of nationalities and tribes, the right to secede. Second, and this is perhaps the main point, self-determination is above all a class and social problem. A very important question here is: Self-determination and secession for what reason, in the interests of what classes, social groups and political forces?

This is why the very prospect of solving the nationalities question is inseparable from fundamental social transformation within the framework of a progressive multinational state. Only then, Marxists believe, is it possible to reliably and fairly solve all questions inherited from the past, including the nationalities question. It is the peoples' solidarity and mutual aid, not enmity and fragmentation, that guarantee the victory over capitalism (without which, V.I. Lenin stressed, "the destruction of national oppression and inequality is impossible.") In this sense the USSR's historical experience is particularly close to that of Ethiopia. In fact, Ethiopia is one of the first countries on the continent trying to transfer the experience of the socialist solution of the nationalities question in all its breadth and depth to a specifically African footing. It is perfectly obvious that this solution cannot be selective. The settlement of the Eritrean problem cannot be divorced from the general complex of problems relating to revolutionary Ethiopia and, above all, the nationalities problem.

The question today is as follows: Either a historically established state splits up and numerous "emirates" and "republics" dependent on imperialism form in its place, or a socialist-oriented multinational state is strengthened.

It is not hard to guess that in the first case Ethiopia would become an arena for unrestricted maneuvers by imperialist forces and the reactionary oil kings of the Arab East. In this connection there is ambiguity in the position of certain Arab countries which, for example, once approved the idea of internal autonomy for southern Sudan and condemned the Sudanese separatists' attempts to dismember that country. Yet at the same time, for some reason, they regard the detachment of northern Ethiopia as normal.

In the latter case the solution of the nationalities question in Ethiopia is achieved within the framework of a unified, socialist-oriented multinational state formed on the principles of broad internal autonomy. One of this state's basic functions would be to bring to the same economic, social and cultural level--in actual terms as well as formally and legally--all the peoples of the state and to insure their comprehensive development.

Impotent Slogans

The extremely limited, reactionary nature of Eritrean separatism is also apparent when you look at the separatist movements' documents. In the resolution of the first ELF congress (1971), "the Haile Selassie I clique and its allies in the shape of the exploiting classes of Ethiopia and Eritrea" as well as "American servicemen in Eritrea" were named "the chief enemies of the Eritrean people." There were many statements of this kind. However, it was the Ethiopian revolution, not the separatists, which dealt the decisive blow to these common enemies of the peoples of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, the separatist leadership not only failed to effect a rapprochement with the country's revolutionary democratic forces, but went so far as to step up the armed struggle against them. Moreover, the separatists entered into an obvious plot with various internal counterrevolutionary groupings like the ultrareactionary monarchist "Ethiopian Democratic Union" and the anarchist pro-Maoist "People's Revolutionary Party." Eritrean separatism objectively serves the interests of imperialist circles as well as those of internal counterrevolution. These circles give separatist organizations a variety of support, directly or through reactionary Arab regimes. Recently Beijing [Peking] agents have been active on the side of the separatists.

Finally, separatism had nothing to offer in the way of fundamental socioeconomic transformations and raising the Eritrean population's living standards. The ELF-PLF "drafts," for example, went no further than settling some of the nomads, teaching the rudiments of reading and writing, and promoting hygiene. And the "struggle against the Eritrean exploiting classes" turned in practice into gangsterism, extorting money from small and medium property owners and kidnapping foreign specialists. Another result of the separatists' "class struggle" was economic chaos and the paralysis of the province's economy.

During the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Army massive offensive in Eritrea in July-August and November-December 1978, there were clear indications of the egotistic, careerist ambitions of a number of separatist leaders. The gulf between them and the ordinary members and the improvised nature of their slogans were revealed. Something else came out: The separatist elite was deliberately concealing or distorting the truth about the profound political and social transformations in the other regions of Ethiopia since the overthrow of the feudal monarchy.

Under the conditions of the Ethiopian people's heroic struggle to strengthen their revolutionary gains, Eritrean separatism, originally an objectively progressive--antifeudal and antimonarchy--movement, turned into an elitist, narrowly nationalist current with a typically basmach-type "ideology" and tactics.

The Path to a Peaceful, Democratic Solution

Under present conditions separatism, as experience shows, has nothing to offer the African peoples. It only plunges the peoples back into tribalism and national internecine strife while at the same time strengthening the positions of neocolonialist and reactionary forces. Suffice it to recall the separatist wars and rebellions in Zaire, Nigeria, Sudan and Angola which ended in tragedy for Africa.

This is why the OAU, without rejecting the principle of self-determination, only applies it to those cases which involve liberation from colonial domination and imperialist occupation (Namibia being a classic example). At the same time, the OAU condemns separatist actions in independent Africa, regarding them as encroachments on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent states. The OAU rightly believes that to encourage any splittist movement in modern Africa would create a most dangerous precedent. Moreover, the OAU regards the solution of national problems as an internal affair for African states to solve. The leaders of the Eritrean separatists, on the other hand, have been doing their best to internationalize the conflict, especially since the victory of the Ethiopian revolution.

Literally during the first hours of the Ethiopian revolution there was an appeal to the separatists to come to the negotiating table. The offer came from the revolutionary garrison of Asmara--the administrative center of Eritrea. Since then the Ethiopian Government has made more than 10 official appeals to the separatist leaders to solve the problem by peaceful means. A constructive political basis was also proposed. The national democratic revolution program, published in April 1976, recognized that all Ethiopian peoples have the right to self-determination. Regional autonomy is regarded as its most progressive and expedient form at the present stage, proceeding on the basis of the interests of developing the country, strengthening the unity of its peoples and preserving territorial integrity. Within the framework of this autonomy "all peoples in Ethiopia have the right to determine the nature of their political, economic and social life, to use their native language and to elect representatives to organs of power."

However the separatists saw all these initiatives as a sign of weakness, and in January 1977 they began a massive siege of Asmara. They had become particularly active at the most difficult time for Ethiopia--the period of Somali aggression. It is characteristic that during the period of their military successes the separatist leaders completely forgot about their stunted socioeconomic slogans. The idea of Eritrean participation in the bloc of reactionary Arab regimes and the popularization of the slogans about transforming the Red Sea into an "Arab lake" with the 800-kilometer Ethiopian coastline as a "makeweight" came to the fore. Basically, all this meant the dismemberment of Ethiopia and a mortal threat to the revolutionary gains of the Ethiopian people.

In the latter half of 1978 the separatists suffered serious military defeats in all key regions of Eritrea. The Ethiopian Government adopted vigorous measures to restore the province's ravaged economy and return tens of thousands of refugees to their homes. A special coordinating committee has been set up in Asmara which, in conjunction with state and public organizations, is organizing work at industrial enterprises, energy installations and transport facilities and on plantations. Explanatory work is being done in liberated regions. The spread of the revolutionary reforms, especially agrarian reform, to Eritrea is of very great importance.

Urgent, day-to-day measures are also being adopted: Taxes on land use incomes in rural localities have been lifted, food prices have been cut in cities, attempts at sabotage and speculation are being resolutely nipped in the bud, and deliveries of food and other essential goods to the countryside and medical services are being organized. Back in June 1978 head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam made a special address to the nation guaranteeing full amnesty for all participants in the separatist movement who voluntarily gave themselves up.

Thus the Ethiopian Government, with its massive military superiority, is beginning to implement a program for the peaceful, revolutionary democratic solution of the Eritrean problem. Clearly, one should not ignore the marked abatement of the ultranationalist fever within the separatist movement itself and the awakening of healthy, genuinely revolutionary democratic forces in this province. All this gives hope of a solution of the Eritrean problem which, under the conditions of revolutionary Ethiopia, has become a barrier on the path of progressive development, and of the elimination of one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in Africa.

BELGIAN PARATROOPS TO DEFEND EUROPEANS IN ZAIRE

LD081330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan]

[Text] Some 250 Belgian paratroopers are en route for Zaire, UPI reports. Their dispatch is connected with fears in the West, particularly in Belgium, that there might be a flareup of popular disturbances in Zaire. It is reported that the population of this African country ekes out a meager existence. In many regions people are starving because of lack of foodstuffs and their high cost. According to the Belgian press, even in the capital of Kinshasa inhabitants are starving to death every day. Their dissatisfaction with the regime might spread to actions against the 30,000 citizens of Western Europe and the United States who live in Zaire in luxury and plenty. The Belgian Government, it is reported, consulted with the United States, the FRG, France and Britain about measures to defend this Western colony and received the go-ahead for sending troops to Zaire.

The imperialist powers are once again undertaking an action which is tantamount to crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state. At the same time President Mobutu of Zaire has stated that there is no need to protect Europeans in that country. It is noteworthy that the Belgian Government has not officially admitted its real aims for sending the troops to Zaire. It issued a version saying that the paratroops are to take part in combined maneuvers at the Zairan military base of Kitona.

ZAIRE NEAR BANKRUPTCY AS U.S. PREPARES MOBUTU'S OVERTHROW

LD071055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by TASS political commentator S. Kulik: "In the Grip of Contradictions"]

[Text] The recent visit to France and Belgium by Zaire's President Mobutu gave rise to the publication of articles abroad affording a behind-the-scenes glimpse of deepening West European-U.S. contradictions over sharing that African country's untold wealth.

The results of the NATO powers' armed aggression against Zaire's Shaba Province last spring are still fresh in our memories. On that occasion the Western powers, after drowning a people's revolt in blood, on the pretext of "normalizing" Zaire's ruined military economy foisted on it financial aid which, on the admission of the French paper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, meant "genuine recolonization." Kinshasa's creditors demanded as the price of this "aid" even greater subordination of the young Zairean state's economy to their diktat, down to complete control of its planning and financial organs.

In time, however, it turned out that none of the countries which agreed to take part in this Marshall Plan for Zaire is in any hurry to contribute its share to the common "normalization" fund and that each is making it conditional on further demands of its own.

Neocolonialist "aid" of this kind has the most deplorable results. Potentially one of Africa's righest countries, Zaire owes capitalist countries more than $3 billion. This is the biggest per capita debt in Africa. Many observers are forecasting that Zaire is in danger of becoming the first developing state to go bankrupt....

Disillusionment and dissatisfaction with the West which, according to calculations by France's LE MATIN, has given Kinshasa only one-fifth of the total aid promised but has still managed to enslave the country's economy, are increasingly beginning to creep into the statements of Zaire's leaders. President Mobutu has again started calling for the "Zairization" of key sectors. Members of the republic's Parliament recently adopted a resolution emphasizing the need to review existing contracts between Zaire and Western companies.

This development in Kinshasa clearly does not suit the United States, which seeks total dominion over this strategically important country. Using the question of loans and credits to exert pressure on Kinshasa, the United States is working to create a situation in Zaire to bring down the present regime, which in Washington's view is "too nationalistic." As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, it is a question of Mobutu... "sharing his political power with others." In other words, they are banking on putting a direct Washington protege in power in Kinshasa.

It is characteristic that Washington is making any aid to Kinshasa conditional on political demands that, although demagogically masked by "concern for human rights," are manifestly unacceptable to a sovereign state. With these American pretensions clearly in mind, President Mobutu declared at a New Year's reception in the Zairean capital: "We fail to understand those who, under the chaste cover of defending human rights, feel able to link their aid with humiliating demands. Such pretensions are out of place and are a genuine interference in the internal affairs of another state. It is effectively neocolonialism...."

ARKHIPOV STOPS OVER IN INDIA EN ROUTE TO USSR

BK081732 Hong Kong AFP in English 1724 GMT 8 Feb 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (AFP)--Soviet Deputy Chairman I. V. Arkhipov today expressed surprise at the reported statement of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] in Tokyo recently that China and the U.S. could jointly resist aggression by the Soviet Union. Mr Arkhipov said, "We have no aggressive attitude towards anybody. All that we desire is real peace in the world and defusion of tension wherever it prevails." Mr Arkhipov was speaking to reporters at Calcutta airport as he passed through on way home from Vientiane.

He also answered questions on Kampuchea, the Iranian developments and Indo-Soviet relations. "The new Government of Kampuchea is in full control over the entire country. We are supporting fully the new regime of Kampuchea and our president and prime minister have conveyed their greetings to the new government in Kampuchea," he said.

Mr Arkhipov dismissed as a "lie" the Chinese allegation that the Soviet Union was involved in the Iranian developments. "What interest have we in the internal affairs of Iran?" he asked, adding that it was the U.S. which played an active role in these events. He accused the United States of being opposed to the Soviet initiative towards keeping the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

He noted that relations between India and the Soviet Union were growing. The volume of Indo-Soviet trade had registered considerable increase in recent years, he pointed out.

TASS NOTES VAJPAYEE INTERVIEW ON USSR-INDIAN RELATIONS

LD090830 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 8, TASS--India's Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee has given an interview to a correspondent of the Bombay weekly BLITZ. He touched upon questions of the country's foreign policy in two years that the Janata Party government has been in power. India's foreign policy, he stressed, is based, as before, on the nonalinement principles. We come out against imperialism, we conduct a resolute struggle against racial discrimination, against apartheid, for freedom and peace.

As to India's relations with the Soviet Union, the minister said: "They have always been the most cordial. Indian-Soviet friendship stood the test of time. It was the Soviet Union which extended us a helping hand at a time of different crises. The Soviet Union also gave us invaluable assistance in establishing the foundations of our industry. In two years of the Janata Party government's stay in power we not only strengthened our relations with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, but did it in a way that these friendly relations assumed new directions, depth and content. We elaborated a program of long-term economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and decided to cooperate in constructing projects in third countries. A number of projects have already been approved."

The minister for external affairs touched upon India's relations with other countries. He said that any normalisation of relations with China "cannot be carried through at the expense of the interests of our friendship with any of the third countries." India, the minister said, will not tolerate Beijing's [Peking] interference into its relations with other states.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee emphasises that China's attempts to knock together an alliance between Beijing, Washington and Tokyo would not promote the cause of peace. In my speech at the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly I denounced the attempts of forming new blocs, the minister said. Such blocs lead only to aggravation of tension in the world and hamper the advance to universal detente. I also said that any attempt to play a new card runs counter to the interests of peace.

PRC INTENSIFIES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN NORTHERN INDIA

LD070827 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--PRAVDA's Delhi correspondent Veniamin Shurygin writes about intensified activity in northeastern districts of India by separatists who are being backed and armed by Beijing [Peking] secret services.

The UNI agency reports that the army, police and local units of self-defence take vigorous measures to render harmless the thugs from the Naga tribes. Separatists who were taken prisoner make no secret that they had underwent special training in secret camps in China from which they were brought into the Indian territory, the correspondent writes.

Beijing's outright support for the Indian separatists means a gross interference in internal affairs of a neighbouring state. But this is only one of China's numerous unfriendly actions against India. Relations between India and China were aggravated sharply after the Indian-Chinese armed border conflict of 1962 as a result of which, as Indians believe, China had seized and continues holding 36 thousand square kilometres of Indian territory. Since that time Beijing invariably held an anti-Indian stand on practically all questions touching upon India's national interests.

Military preparations are being conducted in Indian territory occupied by Beijing.

Beijing continues building up its military potential in Tibet, too. A petrol pipeline is being laid out there. Military equipment and munitions are being stocked. According to specialists' estimates they will be enough for 20 divisions over two months "in case of war".

The Indian democratic press points out that the expansionist great-power foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership is dangerous for the cause of peace.

"Beijing's subversive activity against India, constant attempts to hamper the relaxation of tensions and establishment of goodneighborly cooperation in South Asia suffer a fiasco. Moreover, they are being rebuffed ever more sharply by the public of India, the biggest country of the region, and of other states in South Asia," the correspondent writes.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SUBMITS USSR-AFGHAN TREATY FOR RATIFICATION

LD081938 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the USSR has approved of and submitted for ratification of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet a treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978.

INDOCHINA

TASS CITES NHAN DAN ON PRC'S 'CONSTANT THREAT TO PEACE'

LD081914 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Beijing's [Peking's] Dangerous Aspirations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 8, TASS--The expansionism and the hegemonistic and selfish aspirations of Beijing's ruling circles are a constant threat to peace, stability and independence of the peoples of Southeast Asia, emphasizes NHAN DAN, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in an article signed "Observer", which is also reprinted in the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the article says, visited Washington intending to create an alliance with the USA, placed at the service of China's great-power plans. Over there, he made slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and eulogized the bloc of NATO. He threatened Vietnam with a war, and flagrantly described our country as a "regional hegemonist" and brazenly stated that "Vietnam should be taught a necessary lesson". He cynically confirmed that China continues to give support to the remains of the bands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which had perpetrated crimes against the Kampuchean people.

The words and deeds of the Beijing authorities, the article goes on, fully reveal one of important goals of Deng Xiaoping's visit: to draw the USA into an anti-Vietnam venture. The situation has changed, however, and the present-day world is no longer what it used to be.

The Carter administration, the article points out, many times stated its desire to improve relations with Vietnam and to make a contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It also stated that the USA is "neutral" in relations between Vietnam and China, Vietnam and Kampuchea. But the practical activities of the U.S. administration lately do not conform to its statements.

The use of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea by Beijing for unleashing wars against neighbouring countries just as the use of persons of Chinese nationality, sabotage organizations and groups against Southeast Asian countries are the main causes why long tension remains in the region. Therefore, sharing Beijing's designs, the USA acts at variance with the interests of the countries of Southeast Asia.

PRC PROPAGANDA ON CONTINUING RESISTANCE IN CAMBODIA REFUTED

LD081431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy Phnom Penh report: "Confidence and Optimism"]

[Text] A subversive radio station has been operating for a long time now in southern China, and its slanderous broadcasts are aimed at whipping up psychological warfare against Vietnam and all genuine patriotic forces of the countries of the Indochinese Peninsula. In these broadcasts Beijing [Peking] provoked border incidents in southwest Vietnam and incited ethnic Chinese to leave the country with threats of an "impending war" and a "supreme penalty" which will overtake the "faithless" and those who are unwilling to return to the bosom of the Middle Kingdom. As is known, this campaign failed shamefully.

After the defeat of the pro-Chinese Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea, this subversive radio station began a new round of psychological warfare. This time the Beijing chameleons presented theselves as the "Voice of Pol Pot's Kampuchea." [paragraph continues]

Various absurdities and slanderous fabrications were released on the air to discredit the activity of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Forces and distort the real situation in that country, which has embarked successfully on restoring normal and peaceful life.

The current Beijing round of psychological warfare is associated with the severe defeat of Maoism in Kampuchea and the country's liberation. The historic victory of genuine patriots and revolutionaries on 7 January 1979 not only overthrew the antipopular Pol Pot clique but also showed all right-minded people of the world the bankrupt, depraved and adventurist nature of the Maoist political course, which sought to create a Chinese model state in other people's territories, particularly in Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh experiment by the "butchers by policy" is making many statesmen in Southeast Asian countries reconsider their opinions. Illusions are being shattered regarding Chinese promises of aid, and the reactionary essence of the present Chinese leadership's domestic and foreign policy is being exposed. The defeat which Beijing would prefer to regard as tactical has turned into a strategic defeat for Maoism.

Unwilling to admit that the "Chinese card" in Kampuchea has lost decisively and irreversibly, the Beijing radio saboteurs feverishly repeat that despite the fall of Phnom Penh, "real seats of resistance" to the organs of the people's revolutionary power exist in Kampuchea. However, facts indicate that Beijing's fabrications are in no way realistic. In fact, the activators of the psychological warfare are stubbornly ignoring the irrefutable fact that even before 7 January, that is, during the patriots' liberation struggle, more than 80 percent of former Pol Pot servicemen had joined the patriots and laid down their arms. This fact proves convincingly that the pro-Maoist regime, undermined by terror and internal contradictions, was collapsing internally even before it was overthrown. We will add that a large number of former Pol Pot supporters surrendered immediately after the country's liberation. They believed in and were convinced of the humanity of the organs of people's power.

As for the Kampuchean people, they perceived their motherland's liberation and the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime with deep satisfaction, as genuine deliverance from tyrants and murderers. That is why the population helped the people's army fighters in every way and handed over caches and stores containing weapons, ammunition and food left by the Pol Pot supporters. Large numbers of these caches were discovered, particularly in Phnom Penh and its environs, Battambang, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri and Kampot. Prisoners released from the so-called "agricultural communes" refused to hide their former supervisors, who had killed their grandfathers and fathers, brothers and sisters. Every Khmer remembers Pol Pot's terrible phrase which reveals the Maoist essence of the policy of total genocide: "It is sufficient to leave only a million Kampucheans alive in order to build a new society." That meant that only one Kampuchean in seven was "granted" life by the former Pol Pot authorities, while six were condemned to death. The Kampuchean people rose to the struggle to rescue the nation from complete destruction and were victorious, breaking out of death's nightmarish clutches.

Of course, it is no secret that some of Pol Pot's cutthroats, guilty of the deaths of many thousands of their compatriots and having committed monstrous crimes, continued to commit murders in fear of retribution. An oriental proverb says: "The hunted, mortally wounded beast tries to make one last spring." It was with this "spring" in mind that a handful of surviving monsters entrenched themselves in the first few days after the patriots' victory in the Chaine des Cardamomes, in foxholes prepared by Chinese "advisers." But even during the first month since Kampuchea's liberation the vast majority of these forest bandits have been destroyed. The same fate awaits the others.

There exist several stories of the fate of Pol Pot himself. According to diplomats close to Beijing sources, one version asserts that the leader of the pro-Beijing regime was dealt with in Beijing itself: He had failed to vindicate the hopes pinned on him. [paragraph continues]

Another version essentially said that Pol Pot is still alive but is being held hostage by his former bodyguards who are prepared to turn in the Phnom Penh stooge in exchange for guarantees of their own lives.

Meanwhile, throughout the country the population under the leadership of the National United Front for National Salvation and of the local people's revolutionary councils has embarked actively on building a new, creative life. Numerous rallies and meetings are being held in various regions and their participants are assuring the people's revolutionary authorities of their loyalty and expressing cordial gratitude for their deliverance from the tyrannical regime of Pol Pot, parasite of Maoist China. One such meeting was held in Takeo Province, a few dozen kilometers south of Phnom Penh. More than 3,000 people participated in it. Pen Sarok, chairman of the provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, urged the population and the army to join actively in the restoration work and to maintain security and public order.

Economic activity is now being normalized throughout the republic. Local power organs have been created in every province and county. People are returning to their homes in captured trucks, buses, ox carts or on foot. The people's government is supplying them with foodstuffs, tools and household utensils.

Near the Phnom Penh Olympic Stadium I saw many young people who had returned to the capital. They were carrying the bags distributed by representatives of the people's government. The bags contain foodstuffs, soap and a towel. An elderly woman who had returned to Phnom Penh from Kompong Speu told us:

"Many thanks to the people's government for deliverance from the Pol Pot monsters. We know how difficult it is for our new leaders in their first steps." The women showed us the piece of soap. "Can you imagine, for more than 3 years the majority of Kampuchea's population has forgotten that there is such a thing as soap in the world!"

Professor of Medicine It Kamseng and his son It Sunara told journalists that they had spent the last 3 years in a labor colony and worked more than 10 hours per day in the paddies. The overseers attempted to beat them into forgetting their profession and home. After the 7 January victory the professor and his son, a former medical student, returned to Phnom Penh. They were picked up along the road by a motor vehicle containing soldiers of the people's army.

"It was the first time in years," the professor said, "that we had traveled in an automobile. They took us to (Tep Fon) and to our house. We cried with joy. The happiness of life and labor has been restored to us. The people's government has brought us this happiness."

Thousands of people are returning to Phnom Penh, the capital of Kampuchea, from the various corners of the country where the pro-Maoist regime had cast them. They told us of the measures which the new government is taking at local levels. They spoke of the assistance which the people's power is giving to former refugees and the local population. In Svay Rieng, for instance, the peasants have dismantled the former pseudocooperatives and embarked on free, peaceful labor in the fields. In Siem Reap Province special people's power groups have taken charge of Angkor Wat--monuments of the ancient Khmer civilization.

In brief, contrary to the Maoist propaganda statements, everything we say in Kampuchea indicates convincingly that life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea is successfully returning to normal.

FEARS OF JAPANESE PUBLIC DEEPEN OVER DENG VISIT

OW090339 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Feb 79 OW

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] left Tokyo for Beijing [Peking] today. Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports the results of Deng Xiaoping's Japan visit: The saying that one lifts a rock only to squash his own toes seems to fit the present status of Sino-Japanese relations well. When Japan signed the so-called Peace and Friendship Treaty with China, a treaty which is clearly directed against socialist countries, many Japanese felt that the rock was too heavy and the hegemony clause of the treaty would soon crush their toes. During the several months that have followed, Japan has keenly felt the weight of its obligation to China and come to realize that Japan's diplomacy has ceased to function properly due to pressure from Beijing. PRC Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao is pressing Japan to join China in anti-Vietnamese actions on the basis of the Japan-China treaty.

Deng Xiaoping stopped in Japan to tell the top Japanese leaders that China might invade Vietnam and to again call upon them to take an anti-Soviet policy. The intent was simple. According to Beijing's thinking, the fact that the Japanese leaders were present when Deng Xiaoping voiced a challenge to Vietnam will make Japan an accomplice in China's hegemonist strategy. If the deepening fears felt by the Japanese public that the Sino-Japanese treaty will bring disaster to Japan are shown on a graph, the graph will show a sharp rise on 7 February, when Deng Xiaoping directly told Prime Minister Ohira that China might launch military action to punish Vietnam.

The Japan Communist Party paper AKAHATA has said: When the Japan-China treaty was ratified last year, the JCP pointed out that Japan should not be forced to fall in line with China's particular foreign policy line because of the antihegemony clause. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's remarks on that day prove the validity of the JCP warning. This time Deng Xiaoping's Japan visit reminded a noted political commentator [Yoshimi Kajitani] of the wrong policy which brought innumerable disasters to the Japanese people. Kajitani said he often falls into the illusion that China has become Japan's ally as Germany once was. Today's ASAHI SHIMBUN article expresses fears over Beijing's adventurism. It said: "According to a Foreign Ministry source, China is obsessed with the idea that China, the United States, Japan and Europe should earnestly oppose the Soviet Union. This makes it all the more imperative for Japan to assert its own views on conducting its diplomacy toward China from now on." This statement by ASAHI SHIMBUN is tantamount to a warning.

Misgivings on Visit's Consequences

LD082124 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: The three-day unofficial visit to Japan by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, following his visit to the USA is over. In Tokyo, like on U.S. soil, Beijing's [Peking's] emissary pronounced the same gross anti-Soviet attacks and slander against detente and its active supporters, and made sharp provocative attacks on Socialist Vietnam and other socialist countries. No one expected anything different from the Chinese leadership. He once again reaffirmed that the Beijing leadership likes exactly the policy the aim of which is international confrontation and the setting of countries against one another, and not at all the struggle for the strengthening of peace and security of peoples.

According to the Tokyo press, Deng Xiaoping insistently demanded that the Tokyo authorities "solidarise" with China's anti-Soviet strategy. At the same time Beijing's course towards convergence with imperialism in Asia was once again confirmed during Deng Xiaoping's visit to Tokyo. In this connection observers note the fact that when touching upon the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, Deng Xiaoping, obviously mistaking his functions for the prerogatives of the head of the Pentagon, showed concern that 'if U.S. troops leave South Korea' they should still remain close by.

The future will show what the visit to Tokyo by the Chinese emissary of war will practically lead to. But already now many Japanese observers do not conceal their misgivings about possible consequences of the visit. "If the Japanese side does not point in a clear-cut fashion to the questions on which Japan cannot agree with the PRC," writes the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, "so-called independent Japanese diplomacy will turn out to be only a high-sounding phrase, and Japan will apparently not be able to remove the doubts of other countries that it is being drawn into Beijing's strategy with regard to the USSR." There's no denying the truth.

JAPANESE MEDIA REACT TO DENG REMARK ON 'PUNISHING' SRV

OW081936 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Feb 79 OW

[Dispatch from Tokyo by correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] "Beijing [Peking] intends to take a dangerous, subversive move against peace in Asia." That was the first reaction of the Japanese news media to Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] 7 February statement to Japanese Prime Minister Ohira that China would "punish" Vietnam. The Japanese media had good reason for their reaction.

In the light of the armed provocations committed by China in the Vietnamese border areas, Deng's statement that China is contemplating the punishment of a sovereign, Asian socialist state has extremely ominous ramifications. Beijing has amassed 10 army divisions in the Vietnamese border area and the Chinese troops are intruding into Vietnamese territory, covering the earth with the blood of Vietnamese troops and peaceful civilians. The Japanese news media note with apprehension that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping made his threat in Tokyo--not somewhere else. It appears that Beijing wants from Japan not a mere anti-Vietnamese statement but professed support for hostile actions against Vietnam.

According to press reports on the talks between Vice Premier Deng and Prime Minister Ohira, the latter stressed Japan's hope for a peaceful settlement of the Indochinese situation. The future will show the consistency of the Japanese attitude. We must note that Japan, by concluding a treaty with Beijing on China's terms, has fallen under Beijing's pressure. This pressure is aimed at starting a war and drawing Japan into the framework of Beijing's hegemonist policy. Such a policy is incompatible with Japan's interests, constitution and basic foreign policy.

In his talks with Prime Minister Ohira, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping repeated the hackneyed remark that the Soviet Union is responsible for the mounting tension in Asia. One must be completely insane to accept at face value Deng's criticism of the Soviet Union, because, in reality, it is China that intends to start a military action against another Asian country. It is hoped that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's latest visit to Tokyo will alert those Japanese who, without considering the consequences, allow themselves to be suffocated in Beijing's embrace and take Beijing's talk about "Soviet hegemonism" as the truth.

PRAVDA LAUDS 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-PERUVIAN RELATIONS

LD071557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Portentous Date"]

[Text] Lima, 31 January--It has been 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Peru. This portentous date is being celebrated widely by the progressive Peruvian public, which advocates the further development of mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. The decision to establish relations with the world's first socialist state was adopted by the armed forces government only a few months after acceding to power in October 1968, when the proimperialist Balaunde regime was toppled. The ancient country of the Incas embarked on a path of true national liberation, independent development and strengthening sovereignty. The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union on 1 February 1969 was an important foreign policy act by the Government of Peru. Comprehensive economic and trade ties are now developing successfully between Peru and the USSR. Soviet specialists are participating in a program to construct a number of projects of great significance to the Peruvian economy. Trade between the two states is growing yearly, and cultural ties are being strengthened. The progressive Peruvian public expresses gratitude to the Soviet people for their selfless support. Commenting on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Peruvian relations, the government newspaper LA CRONICA emphasized that they are developing fruitfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FORMATION OF NICARAGUAN NATIONAL FRONT

LD061542 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--The seting up of a National Patriotic Front (NPF) in Nicaragua means that the efforts of Somoza, the back-staged machinations of his North American patrons, designed to split the Nicaraguan people's national liberation movement, ended in failure, PRAVDA writes. The first political document of the NPF, the newspaper points out, has been a call upon the Nicaraguan people to step up the struggle against the dictatorship, for the advent to power of a government of unity, which would effect the genuine democratization of the country. One of the main principles on which the process must rest, the document says, is defence of national sovereignty. The NPF calls for a rebuff to any foreign intervention, including the so-called "mediation" of Washington, its attempts to save its placeman.

The facts show, the newspaper remarks, that North American intervention in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua acquires an ever bigger scale. The United States not only continues but also increases military support to the Somoza regime. North American arms shipments, both direct and through other countries, have been increased. At secret bases in Nicaragua and at special centres on United States territory, instructors from the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency are training more contingents of punitive professionals. Mercenaries, hired in the United States, are being secretly moved to Nicaragua. An interventionist corps is being hastily built-up and according to the Pentagon plans, the dictatorial regimes of Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras are to supply the cannonfodder for it.

The flames of the people's war against the rotten puppet regime in Nicaragua has not been extinguished. Mass antigovernmental demonstrations are being held in the streets of Managua, Leon and other towns. The fighters from the Sandinist National Liberation Front conduct bloody battles against Somoza's National Guardsmen in various regions of the country. The mounting unity of the patriotic forces and the extension of the international solidarity with their struggles are a guarantee that the Nicaraguan people will overthrow the detested dictatorship, PRAVDA writes.

SAKHAROV, OTHER SUPPORTERS OF METRO BLAST CRIMINAL ATTACKED

LD081630 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Shame on Those Who Support Killers! A Letter to IZVESTIYA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Follows the full text of a letter by Muscovite Dmitriy Tyuzhin, one of the many letters received by the newspaper IZVESTIYA. All these letters express indignation at the villainous crime committed by Zatikyan and his accomplices, fully approve of the just sentence passed on them by the USSR Supreme Court.

"Dear comrades! You are addressed by one of those who on January 8, 1977 was in the same Moscow underground carriage where an explosion took place. I was not alone. I was accompanied by my wife Valya, five-year-old daughter Larisa and younger brother--ten-year form Vanya, who came to visit me to Moscow for school vacations. Vanya is now no more. My wife and daughter cannot still recover from grave injuries.

I lived through my grief twice. First, after the bomb explosion when on having recovered consciousness from the loss of blood and after the shock, I was trying in powder smoke to find my relatives. I remember the moans of maimed children and women, pools of blood, cries for help, mutilated bodies. Can one forget this?

For the second time I lived through this in the hall of the USSR Supreme Court, where the trial of killer Zatikyan and his accomplices was under way. I was present there as a victim. Other people, unknown to me, described what happened in the underground carriage: A young woman, her husband having died in her eyes, a mother who recalled with tears a grave injury of the her [as received] school-boy son and many others.

I saw those killers myself. And not only I. Hundreds of people--both Muscovites and citizens of other cities of Russia and Armenia were present at the trial. Those were workers, engineers, employees, young and elderly, men and women. I made acquaintance with many of them. They came to me and the other victims and expressed their sympathy with our grief.

Why do I write about this now? Two years have already passed since that terrible blast. I write about this because some people in the West (and in this country as well) are trying to take under their protection those vile scoundrels who had planted the bomb in the underground railway. They talk of the 'too rigorous sentence', and of some alibi. Moreover they seek to introduce those scoundrels as 'opponents of the system'! Allow me to ask what the system has got to do with it when inveterate killers cold-bloodedly and deliberately lifted their hand against innocent people?

I am particularly indignant at the fact that this attitude was taken up by those who consider themselves 'intellectuals--humanists'. The original source of the slanderous information circulated among foreign correspondents, as was reported by radio stations of the West, is Academician A. Sakharov.

He exactly talks profusely of "guiltlessness" of those brought to criminal responsibility. This is not new for Sakharov. As is known from newspapers, as far back as 1977 he was warned by the Procurator's Office of the USSR on inadmissibility of the spread of provocative rumours on the explosion in an underground carriage. Already at that time the academician was not moved by the pain of the victims.

I have the right to rebuke him for this because my eyes saw deaths of many people, saw the criminals themselves, and the irrefutable proofs of their guilt.

The organizer of the crime Zatikyan and his accomplices were laid bare by material evidence which was in everybody's full view in the hall of the court, and which the defendants themselves recognized, other numerous testimony, conclusions of experts and those who witnessed preparations for and the execution of the crime. They fully admitted that they deliberately prepared and exercised the explosion in Moscow. It was proved that Zatikyan directly guided preparations for the January explosion, elaborated in every detail the criminal plan. Together with his accomplices he carried out preliminary trials of these devices. As became clear in court, the criminals did not limit themselves to the January explosion.

Zatikyan with his assistants was busy preparing new bombs, this time charged with big hunting buck-shot, and in October 1977 again tried to carry out explosions in Moscow. Due to the vigilance of Soviet people, the bombs were withdrawn from the passenger hall at the Kurskiy railway terminal in Moscow and thereby new crimes which could entail a still greater toll of human lives were prevented. However hard the criminals tried not to leave traces, there were quite enough of them: finger prints of the ringleader Zatikyan on the inner side of the glass of the time mechanism of the bomb, and the device circuit made personally by him, and many other things.

But let us return to the blast in the underground railway. Let the backers of the killers read about this! Forty-four people fell victim to the blast, with seven people dying. Among them were my younger brother and other children. When this was related at the crime trial, everyone's hair literally stood on end. A videorecording was demonstrated during the trial, showing that the criminals during the preliminary investigation had related how they acted on the scene of the crime, and how they entered the railway carriage, how and where they placed the bag with the bombs, and when and at what station they themselves jumped out of the carriage. It was impossible to listen without indignation with what coldbloodedness those killers acted. One should have seen the cynicism with which they stated at the trial that in the railway carriage they saw many women and children returning from a new-year's tree party. Isn't it a villainy? And does not real humanism require that the earth should be cleared of such scoundrels?

I am preoccupied with the feeling of wrath. I myself greatly experienced grief. I got a shock from the explosion and concussion of brain, and lost much blood. Brother Ivan was injured particularly gravely. He died in an ambulance car on the way to hospital. My wife's numerous injuries--in the head, shoulder, legs are still painful. Not all fragments were extracted, and that was after reanimation, a number of operations, blood transfusion, etc. It pains me to write about my small daughter. The five year old child got very grave injuries and their consequences have not yet been finally eliminated, though the small girl has already been operated on for several times.

These killers inflicted grief not only upon me, but also on many other people. These killers are not people, these are the degenerates. Any other punishment would be insulting to us, people and to those innocent people who lost their lives.

And in the West, there happened to be idle benefactors who talk of the cruelty of the sentence. I think it is all the same to them whom to defend, be it only under the flag of protection of human rights.

Sakharov so grieves over Zatikyan that he is said to intend to start 'a demonstrative hunger strike'. It apparently does not occur to him that he himself or his wife could have found themselves in that railway carriage, died or become crippled without arms or legs, and that it could have been his wife, who tours abroad, to get into the reanimation ward.

And one more thing. At the trial I heard Zatikyan's malicious anti-Semitic shouts in the spirit of organizers of black-hundred pogroms in pre-revolutionary Russia. Zatikyan's hatred for the Jews did not prevent him from trying to quote Hitler in justification of his position at the trial. This is how the things stand, citizen Sakharov!

Think it over, messrs, "humanists", whom do you defend. Think better of it if you are still capable of that. You embrace the killers! A disgraceful sight which arouses disgust in every honest person.

VIOLATIONS OF LABOR LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA EXPOSED

LD081729 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 January 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article entitled "The Right To Dismiss," by S. Barbakadze. Barbakadze complains that some enterprise leaders in Dzhavskiy Rayon are not complying with the labor laws and are dismissing workers unfairly. "Last year alone," he writes, "legal organs in Dzhavskiy Rayon accepted as valid exactly one-half of the actions claiming unlawful dismissal and the plaintiffs were immediately reinstated." In many cases, the article goes on, "leaders dismiss working people without coordinating with trade union committees" and it lists leaders guilty of this practice. Barbakadze points out the "material damage" resulting from the violations of labor legislation in cases where an enterprise must "pay a reinstated worker for his enforced absence." In Dzhavskiy Rayon alone, "people were paid R1,265 in 1977 and more than R1,500 last year. But this is not the whole story, according to Barbakadze. "In fact, many working people who are unlawfully dismissed by the administration and who, as it turns out, have a much better idea of labor legislation than the 'administration,' are reinstated on the instructions of superior organizations and trade union organs." The article goes on to give further cases of labor legislation violations including the case where the leadership of the Dzhavskiy Rayon consumer union closed the Dzau restaurant for repairs but "did not bother to fill out any documents in this connection. The repairs lasted many months and the restaurant workers worked nowhere during this entire period," the article concludes.

READERS COMPLAIN OF INSUFFICIENT, POOR ATHEIST LITERATURE

LD051059 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 January 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Ivanov, chief editor, and Ye. Dubrovskiy, executive secretary of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA, under the heading "Criterion of Effectiveness: Notes on Mass Atheist Literature." The article notes that, despite a recent increase in the publication of books on atheism, readers' letters still complain that atheist literature is in short supply and frequently does not deal with important topical issues. The authors also complain of a shortage of atheist literature for young people and state that works on atheism are frequently superficial and uninteresting, while local publication houses, when producing works on scientific atheism, "frequently seek to raise only general problems and do not consider the specific conditions of a particular oblast, kray or republic." They conclude by noting that the "creation of interesting, understandable atheist books for a mass readership" is a difficult but important task.

BAKU GORKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARIES

LD081601 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Baku Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Baku Gorkom, elected by the 43d Baku city party conference, was held 24 January.

The plenum elected A.G. Kerimov first secretary of Baku Gorkom. L.A. Sokolov was elected Baku Gorkom second secretary and E.M. Kafarova and E.B. Kerimov were elected secretaries.

K.Yu. Agaguseynov, N.Kh. Akhmedov, I.S.-Guseynov, E.M. Kafarova, A.G. Kerimov, E.B. Kerimov, A.Yu. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, I.F. Sviridov, L.A. Sokolov, G.I. Stepanov and Ye.I. Yusova were elected members of the Baku Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum appointed department chiefs and the chairman of the Baku Gorkom Party Commission.

The plenum was attended by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, A.U. Konstantino, V.S. Krasilnikov, Yu.N. Pugachev and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; I.N. Askerov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and V.A. Kondratyev, CPSU Central Committee executive.

A session of the Baku Gorkom Auditing Commission elected by the 43d Baku city party conference was held. M.S. Korolenko was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

BRIEFS

SEMIPALATINSK AKTIVS MEETING--Tasks confronting the Samipalatinskaya Oblast party organization in the field of further intensifying the struggle against delinquency and of consolidating law and order were discussed at a recent oblast party aktivs meeting. A report was delivered by Obkom Second Secretary (Savelyev). It was noted that, despite the work carried out in labor collectives, educational establishments and in the working people's homes to prevent delinquency, there are still shortcomings in this respect. The meeting was addressed by Obkom First Secretary Ramazanov and Mynbayev, Kazakh Supreme Court chairman. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU]

FAR EAST MILITARY LEADER--Army Gen Ivan Moiseyevich Tretyak, member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander of the Far East Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union, who is a candidate for deputy to the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Far Eastern Election Okrug No 8, met with electors in the Magadan Oblast Gorkiy Theater today. The meeting was opened by Bogdanov, Magadan Obkom second secretary, and addressed by Prokopenko, first secretary of the Khasynskiy Raykom; Moskalenko, chairman of the Magadan Gorispolkom; Chertov, first secretary of the Magadan Oblast Komsomol Committee; and others. Army General Tretyak also addressed the meeting. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 7 Feb 79 OW]